



Interactive Data Corp
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Every hour of every day, in cities around the globe,
our mission-critical data and analytics fuel the
operations of the global financial services industry.

Interactive Data Corporation Annual Report 2001

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FINANCIAL

(In thousands, except for per share data and subscriber count)

Operating Results	2001	2000	1999
Revenues	\$ 340,002	\$ 326,438	\$ 311,258
EBITDA	\$ 114,318	\$ 92,928	\$ 69,566
EBITDA as a % of revenue	33.6%	28.5%	22.4%
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,312	\$ (20,608)	\$ (72,864)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.23)	\$ (0.80)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	90,844	91,202	91,202

Pro Forma Financial Highlights

Other Operating Data

Institutional

Revenues			
FT Interactive Data	\$ 265,580	\$ 244,632	\$ 232,772
CMS Bondedge	\$ 28,860	\$ 27,708	\$ 25,445
EBITDA	120,241	99,952	81,250
EBITDA as a % of revenue	40.8%	36.7%	31.5%

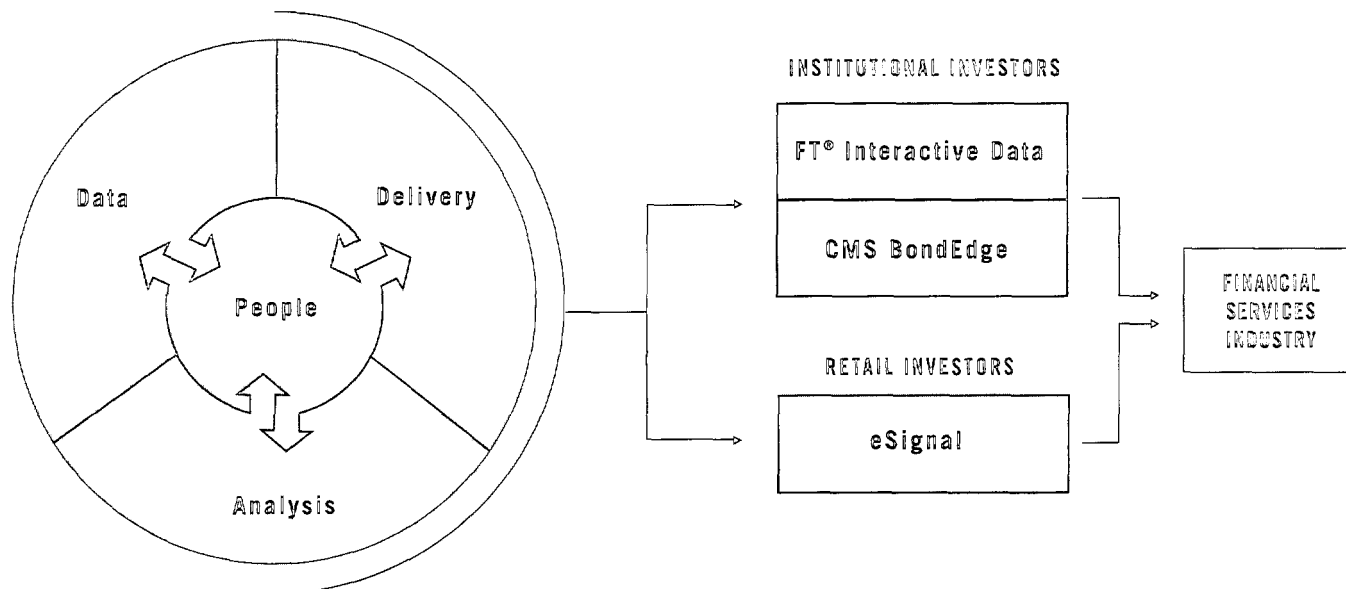
Retail

eSignal subscribers	22,866	24,373	19,058
Broadcast subscribers	3,266	8,252	16,209
Revenues			
eSignal	\$ 35,329	\$ 32,551	\$ 13,400
Broadcast	\$ 10,170	\$ 21,547	\$ 39,641
EBITDA	6,966	2,765	(2,308)
EBITDA as a % of revenue	15.3%	5.1%	(4.4%)
Corporate and unallocated EBITDA	\$ (12,889)	\$ (9,789)	\$ (9,376)

1) The pro forma presentation for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999 are discussed in Note 3 of the consolidated financial statements.

In today's world, the need for accurate, timely, comprehensive, and reliable financial data, analytics and decision support tools is more critical than ever. Each day, across the globe, leading mutual fund companies, money managers, insurance companies, banks, and brokerage houses, as well as individual investors, depend on our data, analytics, and decision support tools to help them succeed.

Interactive Data Corporation



Dear
Fellow
Shareholder:

In making my report to you for 2001, I feel we are able to show excellent progress against the goals we have set for our company. I also believe our company is well positioned to continue this progress.

Our business today is one that supplies essential data, analytics, and solutions to institutional and individual investors worldwide. We have created this business by bringing together, over the past seven years, similar and complementary businesses from around the world. Each was well respected in its niche, but by itself lacked the scale and reach to fulfill its true potential. These businesses shared a common need for vast amounts of global data, technology, and distribution, plus a strong focus on providing services to financial institutions. As Interactive Data Corporation, we have drawn these businesses together and integrated them such that they share our data, technology, and distribution resources—but they continue to specialize in their unique market or geographic niche. The outstanding financial results of 2001 flowed from this model, which we will continue to develop in the years ahead.

Like many companies, some parts of our business experienced a difficult economic environment in 2001. Our data content business, FT Interactive Data, proved extremely resilient, with a growth rate, before the effects of foreign exchange, of more than 10 percent. This was in line with previous years' growth rates and with our stated growth objective for the division. At CMS BondEdge, the growth rate



"As Interactive Data Corporation, we have drawn these businesses together and integrated them such that they share our

fell to four percent as we saw some downsizing and cost cutting in clients' operations. These two divisions make up the bulk of our institutionally oriented business, and their growth combined with increased efficiency within the businesses, produced the majority of our 23.0% increase in EBITDA. At eSignal, our retail business, overall revenues fell 15.8% as the continued contraction of online investors took its toll. The very good news here is that despite the drop in revenue, eSignal's management was able to increase EBITDA performance from the previous year. As further good news, we can report that subscriber numbers increased for each of October, November and December, and we have seen modest growth continuing into 2002.

All of this translated into our overall financial results, where we were pleased to report revenue of \$340.0 million and EBITDA of \$114.3 million, which, on a pro-forma basis, were up 4.2% and 23.0% respectively. The EBITDA performance was particularly strong, having been driven by the solid institutional revenue growth and the effective cost control within the retail division. EBITDA was also boosted by continued synergies arising from earlier acquisitions and our February 2000 merger with Data Broadcasting Corporation.

Consistent with the financial results and our operating performance, our share price rose steadily from less than \$4.00 to over \$14.00 during the year. Many new institutions have invested in our company, which I believe was partly a result of our business and prospects being much easier to understand as

we simplified our structure and goals. The sale of our interest in MarketWatch.com and of Federal News Service® in 2001 were further milestones along this path.

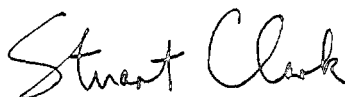
The difficult economic climate in 2001 was overshadowed by the terrible events of September 11. The events brought danger and disruption to Interactive Data Corporation's people and operations in New York City and huge operational difficulties for many of our customers. Although a number of our employees were caught in the trauma of these events, they pulled together to make sure our operations were all back in service by the time the financial markets re-opened. Throughout this time, they demonstrated our company's resolve to meet client needs even under the most difficult of circumstances. I believe our company's standing in the eyes of our customers rose significantly as a result of these efforts, which is a great tribute to the dedication of our employees. We are very grateful for all the efforts of our employees across our global organization.

Looking forward, we have started 2002 with a valuable addition to our FT Interactive Data business through the acquisition of the Securities Pricing Service from Merrill Lynch. This will bring new growth to our institutional business. Equally significant, Merrill Lynch, in effect, outsourced most of its data needs to us. The transaction requires that we achieve stringent service levels. We are confident we will

data, technology, and distribution resources- but they continue to specialize in their unique market or geographic niche."

meet and exceed them, thereby creating new opportunities for growth with other major institutions. In addition, we will continue to invest in "best of breed" data, analytics, and solutions for our customers, and plan to deliver new real-time data products and a fair value pricing product for mutual funds during the year. We also expect to make further progress in our European expansion, which will be helped by the October 2001 launch of the BondEdge® analytics product in Europe. I am happy to report that BondEdge attained its first two European customers in January 2002.

We expect the difficult economic environment to continue through 2002, but are confident we have the products and new initiatives in place to enable us to continue to grow our company profitably. The long-term prospects for our industry are excellent, and we will continue to position ourselves to grow as the industry expands and is transformed through events such as the move to shorter settlement cycles. We are also transforming our business such that we will have the necessary data, technology, and geographic presence to serve our industry in the long term as well as today.

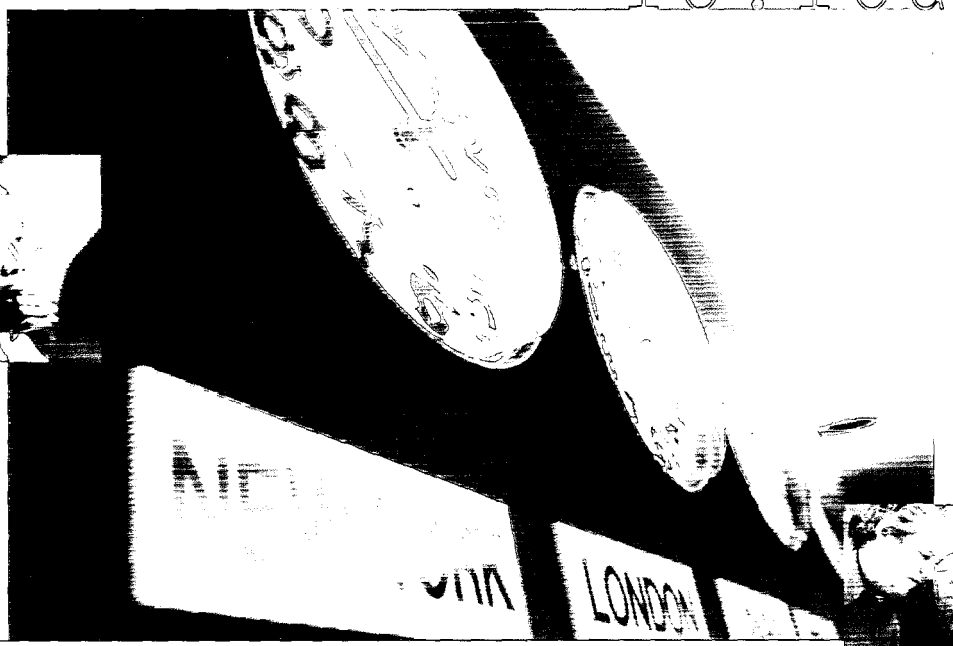


Stuart Clark
President and Chief Executive Officer

10:10am



8:00am



10:11am

...ets just closed in London." "Do we have the latest FX numbers?" "We're seeing unbelievable volume in technology issues."



2:23pm



3:50pm

INVESCO keeps investors fully up to date with pricing information from FT Interactive Data.

A subsidiary of AMVESCAP, INVESCO Funds Group offers load and no-load mutual funds for individuals, advisors and large institutions.

"Timing and accuracy are everything to us. INVESCO manages over \$34 billion in securities, and we price each of our portfolios every business day. At 8:00 a.m. sharp, Mountain Standard Time (MST), we create a file of all our holdings and send it electronically to FT Interactive Data. By 11:00 a.m. MST we start receiving pricing data back, beginning with foreign exchange-related information, continuing with international equities and bonds, and lastly North American equities and bonds. Because of this fast response we are able to send updated net asset value (NAV) figures to Nasdaq® at precisely 3:55 p.m. MST for publication that evening on Web sites and in print publications the next day. Bottom line: when we go home at night, we are very confident that we have distributed accurate information. Our investors expect nothing less from us.

FT Interactive Data comes through for INVESCO every day, but some days are more memorable than others. Soon after the attacks on September 11, our FT Interactive Data representative called to reassure us they would do whatever they could to ensure everything ran smoothly when the financial markets re-opened. We were given regular updates and bulletins to keep us informed during what would otherwise have been a chaotic time. At the end of September 17, the day we had to post our first NAV after the tragedy of the 11th, we were able to meet our deadlines without a hitch."

Nancy M. Timm, Director, Security Operations, INVESCO Funds Group, Inc., Denver

Our focus remains clear

To provide essential data, analytics, and solutions to institutional and retail investors worldwide, and to achieve high and profitable growth as the leading provider in selected segments of the financial services industry.

A Mission-Critical Role

In a tumultuous year, during which financial markets around the globe—as well as governments and individuals—faced enormous challenges, Interactive Data Corporation continued to grow and prosper. Our strong performance in this very difficult environment underscores an important point: our services are mission-critical to the financial community, which relies on our data in good times and bad, bull markets and bear markets.

Data is the lifeblood of the financial services industry. Securities pricing, descriptive data, dynamic data such as split and dividend information, index values, exchange rates—every day a flood of information must be captured and applied. From New York to Tokyo, London to Johannesburg, and hundreds of points in between, our data stream keeps the securities operations of the financial services industry running. Our products support fund pricing, securities operations, research, and portfolio management—worldwide.

Our market-leading data delivery products harness the power of one of the world's largest global financial databases to deliver data solutions to clients using a variety of communication technologies.

Accuracy, Timeliness and Reliability

Interactive Data Corporation is an independent, objective source of daily pricing and descriptive data for more than 3.5 million securities traded worldwide. Our price data includes unbiased evaluations for more than 2.5 million fixed income issues traded in the leading and emerging markets of the world. Our global team of data experts is totally committed to upholding the accuracy of our data through market knowledge and methodologies that are verified daily against a variety of "street" contacts.

Interactive Data Corporation places a premium on technical innovation. We work continually to advance our data collection, database, and delivery infrastructure to meet the mission-critical needs of our clients for accuracy, timeliness, and reliability.

An Uncompromising Commitment to Client Support

Interactive Data Corporation combines unparalleled data, data delivery, and analytics with a powerful commitment to client support. We are recognized by both institutional and retail investors for our responsive, client-driven approach. This service-oriented culture is reflected in each of our 22 offices worldwide, and in the commitment of our nearly 1,600 employees. From production and service facilities around the world, our network of dedicated professionals helps make the difference between raw data and valuable financial information.

For over three decades, a steadfast commitment to meeting the needs of our clients

From its roots in the late 1960s, Interactive Data Corporation has grown into a leading global supplier of financial information. Over the past decades, we have added to the breadth of our data and expanded the markets we serve through targeted mergers and acquisitions. In addition, our commitment to providing complete, accurate, and timely data to financial institutions, coupled with unsurpassed customer support, has led to significant organic growth in each of our business units.

Today, Interactive Data Corporation focuses on three core businesses: **FT Interactive Data**, providing financial information to institutional investors worldwide; **CMS BondEdge**, providing fixed income portfolio analytics to institutional investors in North America and Europe; and **eSignal**, providing real-time streaming market data and decision support tools to individual, semi-professional, and professional investors.

For over three decades, our focus has never wavered: transform raw data into valuable, mission-critical information.

- **Collect and Generate Data.** Our database integrates an unmatched depth and breadth of information: Interactive Data Corporation collects, edits, maintains, and delivers global data on more than 3.5 million securities every day in our facilities in North America, Europe, and Australia. Our New York-, London- and Melbourne-based evaluators' expertise and network of "street contacts," together with sophisticated methodologies, generate daily valuations of more than 2.5 million hard-to-price fixed income securities.
- **Add Value.** We monitor data production to maintain its integrity, timeliness, and reliability. Incoming listed market data is checked for accuracy through sophisticated data collection systems. The depth and breadth of our data allow us to unify data from around the world into easy-to-use products and formats that are delivered to clients using the technology of their choice.

- **Store and Maintain.** Interactive Data Corporation is a repository of over 30 years of financial information. We store and maintain a comprehensive range of information, including historical price, announcement, descriptive, fundamental, earnings estimates, and related data.
- **Generate and Deliver.** We offer our clients a range of reliable data delivery options. Our systems and communications experts work to provide state-of-the-art delivery tools that meet client needs for speed, accuracy, and reliability, whether linking to the latest hand-held device or to a mainframe processor.

8:05am

8:12am

1:41am

10:03am

3:26am

J. & W. Seligman
uses BondEdge for
decision support...and
to enhance customer
responsiveness.

*J. & W. Seligman & Co.
provides management and
advisory services to
institutional clients and
individuals, including the
Seligman Group of Funds.*

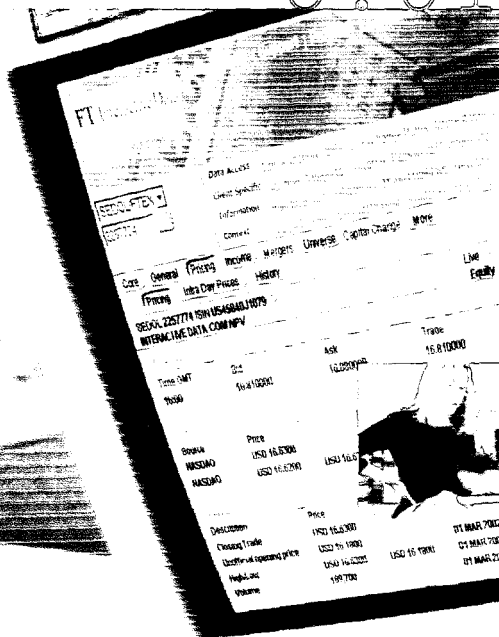
"Our client, a \$50 million institutional account, called early on a Tuesday morning with a deceptively simple question. What if we took some gains now...how would this impact the overall structure of the portfolio? Could we restructure it to maintain the same duration and income profile?

We got right to work—with BondEdge. The client's portfolio contained numerous securities, the bulk of which were mortgages with monthly cashflows to factor in. We used BondEdge to run simulations of the portfolio under a variety of hypothetical scenarios. What if we sold X and bought Y—what would the portfolio look like? BondEdge's pre-payment module enabled us to handle the complex mortgage cashflows without driving ourselves crazy. In the middle of all this, the Treasury market was gapping higher, so we had to move quickly. With BondEdge, we were able to get back to our client quickly with all the information needed to make a decision. We presented a range of strategies and showed how each one would affect overall portfolio structure.

In fact, we use BondEdge to analyze the impact of virtually every trade we make in our investment-grade bond portfolios, which have a combined value of over \$1.7 billion. Our internal accounting system provides information on pure positions, but we count on BondEdge, which feeds directly into our system, to give us the analytics we need to make decisions. Because the information is located on our own systems, we know that it's completely secure—no one else is looking at our trades. And when we need support, the BondEdge team is always there for us with fast and reliable answers to our questions."

Christopher Mahony, Vice President, Taxable Fixed Income, J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York

6:01 am



7:22 am

6:12 am



closing prices from Tokyo come in? "We need to get those portfolio valuations out in one hour." "There's earnings results

8:15 am



8:02 am



ABN AMRO Investment Funds counts on FT Interactive Data to help it achieve best practices on a global basis.

"We manage 80 different funds that invest in everything from Japanese equities to U.S. high-yield bonds. Our funds are marketed across 22 different jurisdictions, each with its own set of regulations. For some of our funds we need to price every day by 8:30 a.m., before the Luxembourg and Amsterdam exchanges open. Needless to say, having a reliable stream of timely and accurate pricing data is mission critical to us. Each time we price a fund, our business and our reputation are on the line. That's why we chose to work with FT Interactive Data, and that's why we continue to rely on them for an expanding range of data and services.

Because we deal with so many countries, we seek to instill best practices in our pricing operations around the world. FT Interactive Data helps us accomplish this by providing pricing data as well as alerting us to corporate events that could impact securities pricing. They're constantly keeping us informed of anything material in the ever-changing pricing world that might affect us, and they bring us new ideas. For example, fixed income securities have always been the most challenging to price on a global basis, and FT Interactive Data has been talking to us about their evaluated prices that could make us more efficient in this important area.

Most importantly, FT Interactive Data is a service-driven company, not a 'one-size-fits-all' culture. Our FT Interactive Data representatives are always interested in learning about our specific needs and devising innovative ways to meet those needs."

Chris Sinclair, Manager of Fund Administration, ABN AMRO Investment Funds, Luxembourg

ABN AMRO Investment Funds is part of ABN AMRO Asset Management, which manages over EUR \$168 billion in assets, including both individually mandated client portfolios and a wide range of investment funds.

Business unit highlights

FT Interactive Data

"The year 2001 has been a challenging and rewarding one for FT Interactive Data. We've made great progress improving the already superb timeliness and reliability of our product delivery. We maintained our operations through a horrendous, world-shattering event and still managed to grow the business in a strenuous economic environment."

John King, Chief Operating Officer

2001 in Review

Successful Response to September 11

Given the mission-critical nature of our services, business continuity has always been high on our agenda. We hoped we would never have to address this issue, but when we did, in early September, the people and systems of FT Interactive Data came through admirably. Employees in our New York office, just a few blocks from Ground Zero, were immediately evacuated and moved to alternate facilities in the New York area, where they remained for a month until our office reopened. During that time, FT Interactive Data

continued to offer products to clients worldwide according to schedule. On September 13, when the bond markets reopened, FT Interactive Data delivered its service to those clients capable of accepting the data feeds. And on September 17, when the U.S. equity markets resumed trading, we were ready to deliver data to clients according to schedule. This was a tribute to the dedication and commitment of FT Interactive Data personnel, many of whom worked around the clock to service clients' needs.

Continued Improvements to Content and Quality of Service

Our commitment has always been to offer our clients the best-of-breed in content and delivery. Responding quickly and effectively to new market conditions, including new regulations, has been a key ingredient in our success. On September 30, 2001, in response to changing New York Stock Exchange regulations, we introduced expanded pricing of Long-Term, Taxable Certificates of Deposit. We delivered this new product on schedule, despite the upheavals caused by the events of September 11, demonstrating our resolve to meet client needs even under the

most difficult of circumstances.

The quality of our service continues to be a hallmark of FT Interactive Data.

Product Line Expansion

Data delivery products were enhanced to place more data into the hands of our clients using Web-based delivery tools. Mutual fund clients saw new tools that give them more information and greater control over their daily processing. Work has begun to expand our product line from its current end-of-day focus to intra-day and real-time delivery of pricing and descriptive data. This will help FT Interactive Data to better meet the processing needs of North American clients and prospects as they prepare to meet the industry target of settling trades within one day starting in mid-2005.

Global Expansion

In 2001 we made important progress in establishing global organizational structures for our fixed income and listed market data groups. In the Asia/Pacific region, we expanded our professional staff to meet the need for greater fixed income evaluation coverage. New mark-to-market regulations in Japan, for example, have expanded the need for fixed income pricing services

in that region. Based in Melbourne, Australia, our Asia/Pacific team continues to grow our business.

Expanded Listed Market Data

In 2001, we expanded our coverage of listed market securities. To better compete in Continental Europe, we added local data from Luxembourg and Switzerland. We plan to continue to increase coverage of listed market securities to meet the expanding needs of our clients worldwide.

Raising the Standard in Client Service

At FT Interactive Data, the quest to improve client service is ongoing. In January of this year we formed a standing cross-functional team, the Customer Satisfaction Team. This group developed a quantitative approach to monitoring our success in meeting client service goals and applied it to identify ways to improve service support and delivery. Results to date have both reassured us that we continue to excel in the areas of reliability and communications, and provide a road map for delivering an even more responsive service.

CMS BondEdge

"The elements of BondEdge that have made us successful in the United States will contribute to our success overseas."

Laurie Adami, President, CMS BondEdge

2001 in Review

European Launch

In October 2001, we launched BondEdge in the United Kingdom and Europe. With the rapid expansion of the European debt markets beyond government-based sovereign bonds and benchmarks, BondEdge addresses a growing demand for fixed income portfolio analytical tools among European institutional investors. As proof, our launch event held in London drew nearly 100 European fixed income professionals. In January 2002, we signed our first two BondEdge clients in the U.K. and look forward to increasing market penetration during the remainder of 2002.

Global Analytics Enhancements

Anticipating the launch of BondEdge in Europe, we introduced a suite of new analytic features to benefit both European fixed income portfolio managers as well as U.S. managers whose portfolios contain non-US\$ holdings. Among the important new features are extensive reporting capabilities, which

allow in-depth portfolio comparisons to benchmarks, and a performance attribution component. Early in 2002, a multi-factor tracking analysis was released which helps managers more fully understand their investment risks.

Database and Modeling

Coverage of structured securities (such as asset-backed and collateralized mortgage obligations) increased significantly during 2001. In addition, a complete high-yield database and model for Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) were added.

Finally, a new capability enabling clients to review and alter all the parameters in the CMS BondEdge proprietary prepayment model was introduced. This added flexibility provides clients with extensive insight into the inherent risks of mortgage-backed securities.

Modularizing BondEdge

We began the process of making BondEdge a more modular service. This rearchitecting will enable us to market individual BondEdge components to targeted markets and alliance partners, as well as to smaller portfolio managers. The first component, introduced at the end of 2001, is Web-enabled and generates cashflows for structured securities, including asset-backed securities and CMOs. We plan to release additional components during 2002.

10:23am



11:38am

12:50pm

3:12pm

4:08pm

Chuo Mitsui puts FT Interactive Data to work pricing its 10,000 security data-base each day—in an ever-changing regulatory environment.

Chuo Mitsui is the largest trust bank in Japan.

"I like to explain to American and European business people that in Japan, if we have 100 clients, we will have 110 accounting rules. Chuo Mitsui handles approximately US\$300 billion in investment trust assets for a wide range of clients, so it's very important that our pricing information is accurate, comprehensive, and timely. We use FT Interactive Data, and its distribution partner in Japan, NTT Data Financial, to mark-to-market over 10,000 securities each day.

This relationship was especially critical in March 2001, when new mark-to-market regulations went into effect. Different trust companies interpreted the new rules in different ways. Pricing of fixed income securities on a daily basis posed a special challenge. FT Interactive Data, working with NTT Data Financial, served as an intermediary among trust banks to help the industry make a "soft landing" when the new regulations came into effect. They understand the Japanese market, the rules and regulations.

I have known this company for nearly 11 years. During this time, our partners at FT Interactive Data have visited us often to find out not only what is happening now but also what the future holds. We receive very prompt support from their offices in Australia and the United States. And the alliance with NTT Data Financial means they have a very strong presence here in Japan as well."

Akihiro Era, General Manager—Staff, Securities Administration & Services,
The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Tokyo

Interactive Data Corporation Executive Officers

(from left to right)

RAY D'ARCY, President, Data Delivery Products
STEVEN CRANE, Chief Financial Officer
LAURIE ADAMI, President, CMS BondEdge
JOHN KING, Chief Operating Officer
JIM FARRER, Managing Director, Asia/Pacific
ANDREA LOEW, General Counsel
JAMES BANFIELD, Managing Director, Europe
CHUCK THOMPSON, President, eSignal
STUART CLARK, President and Chief Executive Officer



"The record performance we are reporting this year is built on the abilities and creativity of 1600 people across Interactive Data Corp, led by a quite out-of-the-ordinary senior management team. The board is very grateful to everyone in the company for their commitment, their talent and their hard work. They make this a very special company to work in and to invest in."

Stephen Hill, Chairman of the Board

eSignal

"2001 has been a profitable year for our business despite difficult economic conditions and the effects of the market on our customer base.

Throughout the year, we've greatly enhanced the eSignal product line with continuous upgrades and the addition of institutional products to the marketplace. By leveraging strengths within Interactive Data Corporation, we have successfully expanded into new markets, as demonstrated in January 2002 with the launch of a real-time, market data delivery solution for the European financial community."

Chuck Thompson, President, eSignal

2001 in Review

New Versions of Flagship eSignal® Product

A major new release, launched in January 2001, fully supports decimalization, speeds up the retrieval time of options chains by 300 percent, and significantly improves options analytics and pricing. Two additional releases of eSignal were launched in 2001, including enhancements such as data from the Chicago Mercantile Exchange's E-Mini/Futures, a new

interactive client communications tool, an updated portfolio manager, and the addition of Reuters U.S. Company News to eSignal's online news package.

eSignal Pro™

As a result of several years of infrastructure development and implementation efforts, eSignal introduced a professional version delivered via an ASP (Application Service Provider) model to simplify the process of installing and maintaining a market data network. Designed for small to midsize institutional money managers, brokers, hedge funds, corporations, and banks, eSignal Pro provides real-time, streaming data with no delays at market open and close, covering equity, futures, options, and fixed income pricing. This version also offers historical charting, analytical studies, and research.

eSignal Futures™

This new service provides futures traders with an affordable and comprehensive solution for streaming real-time futures data, as well as charts, news, research, and alerts.

Real-Time Ticker Plant Expansion

Our fully redundant ticker plant, based in Hayward, California and Salt Lake

City, Utah, was expanded and leveraged across Interactive Data Corporation. Developed by the eSignal team, our real-time capabilities offer companies and Web sites access to continuous streaming, real-time, or delayed market data. Targets for this service include organizations dependent on financial market information for use in Web sites, analytical pricing applications, and portfolio pricing tools.

European Launch

In combination with FT Interactive Data, eSignal expanded its real-time capabilities to include content from 14 European exchanges beginning in January 2002. This will allow eSignal to expand its market to Europe and provide FT Interactive Data with the data and capabilities needed to more effectively compete in the intra-day pricing and the growing Straight-Through-Processing markets.

Industry Recognition

Our eSignal and Advanced GET™ products continue to capture Readers' Choice Awards by *Technical Analysis of Stocks & Commodities* magazine, the premier publication for active traders. Designations included "Best Real-Time/Delayed Data" and "Best Futures and Stock Trading Systems."

CMS BondEdge®

Services

BondEdge is a Windows®-based fixed income portfolio analytic system which provides risk management, regulatory reporting and compliance tools. BondEdge portfolio applications include extensive quantitative risk measures, standard and custom reports, what-if analyses, bond index comparisons, tracking analysis, cash flow and total return simulations, performance measurement, performance attribution and total return optimization.

BondEdge is sold to institutional fixed income portfolio managers on both the buy-side and the sell-side. The open architecture of BondEdge allows for the import and export of calculated and descriptive data. BondEdge interfaces with major third-party accounting and asset/liability software packages to eliminate duplicate data entry and to improve accuracy and efficiency within an organization.

Marketing Strategy

In North America, the Company markets BondEdge as CMS BondEdge, an affiliate of FT Interactive Data. In 2001, the Company introduced BondEdge under the FT Interactive Data brand outside North America to leverage off the strength of the FT brand in Europe. The target market for the BondEdge product is the institutional fixed income portfolio manager who invests in a broad range of security types that require specialized modeling. End-users at a client site are typically portfolio managers, quantitative research analysts and institutional brokers.

CMS BondEdge targets the premium end of the market. With over 500 institutional investment firms, banks, insurance companies, and brokerage houses in North America who use BondEdge, CMS BondEdge believes it has a strong position in the North American market.

BondEdge is marketed through advertising, highly targeted trade shows specific to fixed income analysis, direct mail and a dedicated sales force that provides on-site or remote product demonstrations via the Internet. CMS BondEdge also hosts its own annual fixed income conference for clients and prospective clients. BondEdge is a subscription-based, modular service.

Customers and Competition

A specialist service, CMS BondEdge has five to six main competitors of various sizes. Competition focuses on service reputation, sophistication of analysis, type of securities analyzed, flexibility of reporting and customer service. The Company believes it competes favorably in each of these areas.

Technical Infrastructure

BondEdge clients have access to daily market data updates via the Internet to facilitate accurate analytic calculations and reports, with a flexible array of deployment options.

Retail Investor Services Segment

The Retail Investor services segment, operating through the Company's eSignal division, provides streaming, real-time financial market information and decision support tools over the Internet and via satellite and leased lines. The financial data and support tools include stock and commodity market quotes, equity analytics, financial news and information, access to historical databases, customizable portfolio tracking, exclusive news coverage and commentary and historical and technical charting.

Services

eSignal's services are targeted to active and professional traders and contain streaming, real-time securities prices for more than 600,000 securities from all major domestic markets and several international exchanges. These services include pricing data for equities, mutual funds, options, bonds, futures, commodities, indices and foreign exchange rates. The datafeed also contains news headlines from Dow Jones, Reuters U.S. Company News, Options News Exchange and Futures World News.

Internet Based Services

eSignal® delivers continuously updating, real-time securities prices from its datafeed using "active push"® technology on the Internet. In addition, eSignal provides portfolio features, charting and news and news retrieval capabilities as well as Nasdaq Level II Market Maker information, over-the-counter bulletin board stock quotes and access to online trading. For futures traders, eSignal provides a streaming, real-time market data solution that covers all known U.S. futures exchanges, including the Chicago Mercantile Exchange's E-Minis and nearly 800 other market indices. eSignal's Market Scanners screen the market in real time, including the entire database of stocks from the NYSE, AMEX and Nasdaq exchanges and provides flexible user-defined searches that allow investors to view market activity in real-time by exchange, price range and volume. eSignal's Market Scanners provide the ability to view the market by sector and industry, conduct pre-market searches and identify which stocks are rallying during critical intraday market periods.

eSignal also offers a sophisticated, real-time financial market data solution for small-to-mid-size institutional money managers, brokers, hedge funds, corporations and banks via its eSignal Pro product. Delivered via an ASP (Application Service Provider) model, eSignal Pro simplifies the process of installing and maintaining a market data network and eliminates the end users' need to manage complicated telecommunications networks and vendor related servers. eSignal Pro provides real-time equity, futures, options and fixed income pricing at competitive prices.

Trading Techniques, Inc., part of the eSignal division, is the developer of Advanced GET™, a graphical charting service equipped with a full set of technical analysis tools used by active and institutional traders. Advanced GET maintains one of the most complete sets of standard studies available on the market and offers a rule-based process to trading the markets that utilizes a unique mixture of standard, specialized and proprietary indicators to allow for an

"eyes open" approach to the market. Advanced GET was one of the first services to provide objective Elliott Wave analysis and currently offers one of the fastest and most powerful computerized Elliott Wave models available.

eSignal continues to integrate with many direct access trading platforms. This capability allows eSignal subscribers to execute trades with a single click. They can then populate a trading ticket and with direct access trading through multiple electronic communications networks (also known as ECNs), execute the trade.

Broadcast Based Services

Through its eSignal division, the Company also provides a variety of real-time services using broadcast technology. Since broadcast based technology services are declining, eSignal does not invest in marketing these products.

Marketing Strategy

eSignal is marketed through advertising, marketing alliances, third party developer relationships, seminars, trade shows, email, direct mail and referrals. Advertising is used to generate telephone calls to sales representatives. In addition, the Company has developed marketing alliances with online brokers that market eSignal's Internet-delivered products to their customers. eSignal also encourages third-party software developers to write trading system software that is integrated with eSignal's systems. In addition, eSignal conducts product seminars, direct mail campaigns and provides incentives to existing subscribers for referrals.

Customers and Competition

eSignal services active and professional investors. These clients seek real-time, delayed or end-of-day quotations, analytical and portfolio tracking services or some combination thereof. The target market for the real-time services of eSignal consists primarily of individuals who make their own investment decisions, trade frequently and earn a substantial portion of their income from trading.

eSignal competes mainly in the high quality, higher price segment of its market. eSignal faces competition primarily from six competitors that offer equivalent products and services. The Company believes the principal competitive factors in the industry include data availability and reliability, ease of use, compatibility with third-party software packages and price, and the Company believes it competes favorably in each of these areas.

Technical Infrastructure

Over the years, eSignal has blended technologies to create one of the largest, most flexible networked data transmission systems dedicated to its investor services. Built internally by the eSignal team, the Company's data delivery technology, TurboFeed™, is an IP multi-cast backbone that delivers real-time, streaming market data directly from the exchanges. This technological infrastructure provides two completely redundant ticker plant facilities with multiple, geographically dispersed server farms, fed with live data from direct, redundant connections with the NYSE, AMEX, Nasdaq, Canadian, North

American and European Futures and U.S. Options exchanges. Once the data from the ticker plants are received and consolidated, a highly compressed and proprietary datafeed is produced and distributed via multiple technologies to the client. News services and market commentary are also processed in this manner.

eSignal's ticker plants are manned 24 hours per day, 7 days a week. Its two locations are in Hayward, California and Salt Lake City, Utah. Either site can immediately function as a primary site in the event of a system failure, equipment problem or regional disaster. User connections are load balanced among both sites. In the event of a complete site failure, the remaining site has the capacity to handle the additional load.

Intellectual Property

The Company maintains a portfolio of intellectual property, including registered and common law trademarks and service marks, copyrights and patents, all of which are integral to the Company's business. Collectively, the Company and its divisions and subsidiaries claim more than 50 trademarks and service marks. The Company places significant emphasis on its branding and considers its trademark and service mark portfolio to be an important part of its ongoing branding campaign. In addition, the Company owns the copyrights to its internally developed software applications and data delivery services. The Company currently has four United States patents issued and one United States patent application pending. The Company also has four foreign patents issued.

The Company operates primarily under license agreements, both with its customers and suppliers of data. FT Interactive Data's standard customer contracts generally provide for a one year initial term and annual renewal thereafter, until terminated. CMS Bond-Edge and eSignal clients sign either monthly or annual contracts. While the Company does not believe that the termination of any one customer contract would have a material adverse effect on the Company, the termination of a significant number of customer contracts could result in a material adverse effect on the Company's business. In addition, the termination of any license with a major supplier, such as the New York Stock Exchange, could greatly disrupt the Company's operations.

Employees

The Company employed 1,516 people as of December 31, 2001, none of whom are represented by a collective bargaining unit. The Company believes that its relationship with employees is good.

Backlog

Given the nature of the Company's business, the Company has no material backlog of orders.

Regulation

The Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") regulates the broadcasting of satellite, FM-SCA and other airwave transmissions in the United States. The FCC has licensed the Company to transmit data from its uplink facilities in Salt Lake City, Utah. Although

the Company uses its FCC license to transmit data to third-party satellites for further transmission, the loss of such license would not be expected to have a long-term material adverse effect on the Company because of other transmission alternatives.

DBC Securities Inc., a subsidiary of the Company, is registered as a broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC")

and various state securities commissions and is also subject to regulation by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., of which it is a member.

FT Interactive Data is registered with the SEC as an investment advisor. As such it is subject to regulation under the Investment Advisors Act of 1940.

Item 2. Properties

The Company owns no real estate but leases the following principal facilities for use as corporate headquarters, sales offices and data centers:

Location	Operating Unit	Square Feet	Current Annual Rate	Expiration Date
New York, NY	Institutional	87,304	\$1,922,908	May 2013
New York, NY	Institutional	27,386	\$ 857,181	November 2009
Bedford, MA	Corporate	80,349	\$1,522,082	July 2006
Boston, MA	Institutional	11,910	\$ 464,490	February 2005
Waltham, MA	Institutional	32,535	\$ 512,348	September 2005
Chicago, IL	Institutional	3,689	\$ 55,335	September 2004
Los Angeles, CA	Institutional	600	\$ 34,200	October 2002
Los Angeles, CA	Institutional	25,703	\$ 703,200	October 2002
Hong Kong, PRC	Institutional	741	\$ 20,262	April 2003
Melbourne, Australia	Institutional	4,828	\$ 45,901	November 2005
Singapore	Institutional	743	\$ 21,399	December 2002
Hayward, CA(1)	Retail	60,000	\$ 942,972	June 2013
Salt Lake City, UT	Retail	17,196	\$ 302,772	December 2003
London, England	Retail	5,940	\$ 88,000	November 2008
Akron, OH	Retail	6,500	\$ 154,992	September 2003
London, England	Institutional	65,000	\$1,330,775	April 2010
Edinburgh, Scotland	Institutional	5,200	\$ 100,707	August 2006
Avon, CT	Institutional	2,546	\$ 43,282	June 2002
Dublin, Ireland	Institutional	4,000	\$ 83,443	March 2005
Luxembourg	Institutional	2,500	\$ 95,040	May 2002

(1) Certain of this space has been sublet under agreements of various terms.

The Company believes its facilities are adequate for its current operations.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Derivative Action — Early in 2001, seven lawsuits were filed by various stockholders of the Company against the Company's directors, Pearson Longman and Pearson. These actions have been consolidated in the Delaware Chancery Court for New Castle County under the caption *In re Data Broadcasting Corporation Derivative Litigation: Consolidated Civil Action No. 18665-NC* (the "Derivative Action"). As is usual in derivative actions, the Company is named as a nominal defendant in the Derivative Action on the theory that the plaintiff stockholders are allegedly suing on its behalf and for its benefit.

The Derivative Action challenges the Company's January 2001 sale of its 34.4% interest in MarketWatch.com, Inc. ("MarketWatch") to Pearson, the parent company of the Company's majority stockholder, as having been consummated at an allegedly inadequate price due to the supposedly undue influence of Pearson as the Company's majority stockholder. Plaintiffs seek to have Pearson and the Company's directors "account to the Company" for damages that the Company allegedly sustained by reason of an unduly low sale price.

The Company and its directors have answered the consolidated complaint, and discovery has just commenced. The Company expects to contest the allegations against it and its directors vigorously.

Heartland Litigation — On January 14, 2002, two shareholders (the "Nagels") of two municipal bond mutual funds (the "Heartland High Yield Funds") sponsored by The Heartland Group, Inc. filed suit against those funds, their corporate sponsors, their advisors, and their independent auditors. The complaint, which is pending in

Federal court in the Eastern District of Wisconsin under the caption *Robert L. Nagel, et al. v. The Heartland Group, Inc., et al.* (E.D. Wis. Civil Action No. 01-C-1004), closely tracks a consolidated class action complaint that reflects the fraud, misrepresentation, and negligence claims of 21 individual stockholders against the same defendants. Unlike the consolidated class action complaint, however, the Nagels have also named the Company as an additional defendant in their separate action. The claim against the Company is that it allegedly was negligent, in an unspecified way, in its provision of securities prices to the Heartland High Yield Funds and that its negligence allegedly contributed to a sharp drop, in October 2000, in the net asset values of those funds. The Company intends to contest the viability of being named as an additional defendant without any particularization of its alleged misconduct. If the Company is deemed to have been properly named a defendant in the separate Nagel action, it expects to contest the allegations against it vigorously.

In addition to the matters discussed above, the Company is involved in ordinary, routine litigation from time to time in the ordinary course of business with a portion of the defense and/or settlement costs being covered by various commercial liability insurance policies.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of 2001.

Part II

Item 5. Market and Prices for Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

Principal Market and Prices

The Company has two classes of authorized stock: 200 million shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value, of which 90,245,419 were outstanding as of December 31, 2001, and 5 million shares of preferred stock \$0.01 par value, none of which has been issued.

At the Annual Meeting of the Company held on June 15, 2001, holders of a majority of the Company's common stock approved a proposal to amend the Certificate of Incorporation to change the Company's name from Data Broadcasting Corporation to Interactive Data Corporation. The Corporation's common stock is traded on The Nasdaq National Market and effective as of June 20, 2001, it trades under the trading symbol: IDCO.

As of March 11, 2002, there were 1,569 holders of record of the Company's common stock, and the Company believes it had approximately 20,000 beneficial owners of its common stock.

In January 2001, the Company paid a special dividend of \$0.29 per share, or an aggregate amount of \$26,871,000, related to the proceeds received from the sale of the Company's investment in MarketWatch. The Company currently intends to retain future earnings, if any, for the development of the Company's business and does not anticipate paying cash dividends on the Company's common stock in the foreseeable future. Future determinations by the Company's Board of Directors to pay dividends on the Company's common stock would be based primarily upon the financial condition, results of operations and business requirements of the Company. Dividends, if any, would be payable in the sole discretion of the Company's Board of Directors out of the funds legally available therefore.

The range of closing prices for the common stock of the Company as reported by Nasdaq for each quarterly period since the first quarter of 2000 is shown below.

	High	Low
2001:		
Quarter Ended March 31	\$ 7.59	\$ 3.69
Quarter Ended June 30	\$10.25	\$ 6.50
Quarter Ended September 30	\$13.10	\$ 9.65
Quarter Ended December 31	\$15.00	\$12.67
2000:		
Quarter Ended March 31	\$11.38	\$ 7.44
Quarter Ended June 30	\$ 7.13	\$ 4.03
Quarter Ended September 30	\$ 5.81	\$ 3.00
Quarter Ended December 31	\$ 4.41	\$ 2.44

The average of high and low bid quotations on March 11, 2002 was \$17.05 and \$16.65.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following selected historical consolidated financial information for each of the years ended December 31, 1997 through 2001 has been derived from the Company's consolidated financial statements and represents the historical consolidated financial information of FT Interactive Data prior to the Merger and the combined Company subsequent to the Merger. For additional information see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" relating to the Company, included elsewhere herein. The information set forth below is qualified by reference to and should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and related notes included herein.

(In thousands, except per share amounts)	As of and For Year ended December 31,				
	2001	2000 ⁽¹⁾	1999	1998	1997
Revenues	\$340,002	\$ 314,138	\$188,956	\$153,677	\$140,534
Income (loss) from operations	25,653	(3,091)	17,604	(30)	(5,373)
Net income (loss)	4,312	(143,472)	6,197	(3,215)	(6,944)
Net Income (loss) per share					
Basic	.05	(1.68)	.11	(.06)	(.12)
Diluted	.05	(1.68)	.11	(.06)	(.12)
Weighted average shares					
Basic	90,844	85,560	56,424	56,424	56,424
Diluted	92,510	85,560	56,424	56,424	56,424
Total assets	697,983	742,090	452,702	295,048	288,687
Stockholders' equity	582,667	622,512	340,953	221,736	214,695
Cash dividends declared per common share	.29	—	—	—	—

(1) Results for 2000 include equity in the losses from MarketWatch of \$67,229 and an other than temporary loss in MarketWatch of \$141,844.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
(in thousands)

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with "Item 6. Selected Financial Data" and the Company's consolidated financial statements included herein.

General

The Company primarily supplies financial and business information to institutional and retail investors worldwide. The Company is a leading provider of time sensitive pricing, dividend, corporate action, and descriptive information for more than 3.5 million securities. The Company also provides fixed income portfolio analytics, consulting and valuation services to institutional fixed income portfolio managers. At the core of the business are its extensive database expertise and technology resources.

The Company delivers real-time, end of day and historically archived data to customers through a variety of products featuring Internet, dedicated line, satellite and dialup delivery protocols. Through a broad range of strategic alliances, the Company provides links to leading financial service and software companies for trading, analysis, portfolio management, and valuation.

The Company operates in two business segments:

Institutional services — delivery of time sensitive pricing, dividend, corporate action, hard-to-value unlisted fixed income instruments, and descriptive information and fixed income portfolio analytics to institutional customers.

Retail Investor services — delivery of real-time financial market information and decision support tools to retail customers.

The services provided by the Company include the following:

Institutional services:

FT Interactive Data provides a wide range of high quality financial information to trading houses, custodians, and fund managers worldwide. The financial information collected and distributed includes pricing, descriptive and corporate action information on equities from all over the world.

CMS BondEdge provides fixed income analytical tools and models designed for investment managers, broker dealers, insurance companies and bank and pension fund managers.

Retail investor services:

The Internet based services offer real-time, Internet delivered subscription quote service for serious traders offering charts, news,

research, decision support tools and alerts direct to a laptop, PC, or telephone.

The Company's broadcast services deliver real time quotes to communication devices that rely on FM subcarriers, satellite, and cable television or telephone lines.

Market trends:

In the core institutional services market, revenues from the FT Interactive Data business have remained relatively resilient in the current uncertain market conditions. The Company believes that this is because much of the data supplied by the Company is mission critical to its customers. The major cause for loss of revenue in this segment is when financial institutions merge and look to gain synergies by combining their operations, removing the need for two data sources. There is a trend in North America for major financial institutions to outsource their back office accounting operations for the valuation of their security holdings and portfolios to service bureaus and custodian banks. The Company has established a relationship with these service bureaus and custodian banks, is a major data supplier to these institutions, and expects to benefit from their growth.

The Company's CMS BondEdge division saw a slowdown in sales primarily attributable to cost cutting across financial institutions, and some business fail-out from the events of September 11th. Growth in the institutional market will come from the Company's ability to expand its data content offerings to meet the needs of its clients, as they prepare for the introduction of Straight Through Processing and settling trades within one day, planned by the industry to occur by mid-2005. In addition, the Company will look to expand its market share in the burgeoning single European market. On January 31, 2002, the Company completed its acquisition of the Securities Pricing Service business of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated for an aggregate consideration of \$48,000, which will allow the FT Interactive Data business to expand its client base and enhance its pricing and coverage of fixed income securities.

In the Company's retail investor services segment, the eSignal product continued to strengthen its position as the leading financial data provider for retail and professional investors. After a decline in subscribers through the end of September 2001, the Company experienced net growth in each of the final three months of 2001, and this growth has continued in 2002. The Company expects the introduction of European real-time streaming financial market data to help enhance the prospects for eSignal in this region.

costs associated with cost of services for DBC compared with FT Interactive Data. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by 49% in 2000 over the comparable period in 1999. This increase was due to the inclusion of the Acquired Businesses and ten months of the operations of DBC. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue decreased from 41% in 1999 to 37% in 2000. The main reason for this decrease was the lower percentage of these costs associated with the DBC businesses combined with synergies realized from combining the Acquired Businesses with FT Interactive Data and merging the central functions of DBC with those of FT Interactive Data.

EBITDA increased from \$56,182 in 1999 to \$92,523 in 2000, an increase of 65%. This increase was partially due to the inclusion of the Acquired Businesses and the inclusion of ten months of DBC's results. In addition, the increase in EBITDA that is larger than revenue resulted from the synergies realized from combining the Acquired Businesses with FT Interactive Data and merging the central functions of DBC with those of FT Interactive Data, as outlined above.

Income from operations declined from \$17,604 in 1999 to a loss of \$3,091 in 2000. The decline in income from operations was due to the inclusion of the amortization of the goodwill and intangibles relating to the Acquired Businesses, and goodwill and intangible amortization arising from the Merger.

The Company's pre-tax share of the net losses from MarketWatch, in 2000, totaled \$67,229. There was no investment in MarketWatch in 1999. On December 27, 2000, the Company announced the sale of its 34.4% ownership in MarketWatch to Pearson for \$26,888. The Company recorded an other than temporary loss of \$141,844 on the MarketWatch investment representing the difference between the book value of the investment and the sale price. The sale was consummated in early January 2001 and net proceeds of \$26,871 were distributed to shareholders.

Other income increased from \$241 in 1999 to \$1,170 in 2000. This increase was due mainly to higher invested cash balances in 2000 than in 1999.

The Company's effective tax rate declined from a charge of 65% to a benefit of 32% mainly due to the losses in 2000 compared with net income in 1999. The difference between the Company's statutory tax rate and effective tax rate is primarily due to amortization deducted for financial reporting purposes which is not deductible for federal and state tax purposes.

The Company generated a net loss of \$143,472 in 2000 compared with net income of \$6,197 in 1999. This was due to higher amortization expense, the Company's share of MarketWatch's losses, the loss on the write down of the MarketWatch investment and the write off of a discontinued trademark, partially offset by a benefit from income taxes.

Weighted average shares outstanding grew by 52% due to the shares issued to Pearson on February 29, 2000 in the Merger.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash provided by operating activities was \$93,812, \$64,950, and \$39,310 in 2001, 2000, and 1999 respectively. The increase from 2000 to 2001 was due to the improved operating results of the

Company and improved management of working capital. The increase from 1999 to 2000 resulted from the acquisition of the Acquired Businesses in the second half of 1999 and the Merger.

The Company's capital expenditures increased from 1999 to 2000 but declined in 2001. In 2000, they increased from \$7,920 in 1999 to \$15,699, as a result of the Merger and continuing integration of all the businesses. In 2001, they declined to \$12,609 reflecting the slow down in the retail investor services segment and completion of the integration of the Acquired Businesses. Capital expenditures are expected to grow in 2002 due to the integration of the business acquired from Merrill Lynch Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated in January 2002. In addition, the Company plans to invest in capital assets that will allow it to migrate its multiple legacy platforms to a common technology base.

In 1999, FT Interactive Data used \$149,078 for the purchase of the Acquired Businesses. In 2000, the Company spent \$14,766 on two acquisitions. On April 1, 2000, FT Interactive Data acquired IteX (FIT) Limited for consideration totaling \$12,800, comprised of a cash payment of \$11,200 plus relief against an accounts receivable due to the Company's UK subsidiary of \$1,600. On August 31, 2000, the Company acquired Trading Techniques, Inc. for consideration totaling \$5,566, comprised of cash of \$3,566 and a deferred payment of \$2,000. In 2000, the Company also completed the Merger.

In 2001, the Company received \$43,224 from the sale of investments and businesses. This consisted of the net proceeds of \$26,871 from the sale of its investment in MarketWatch, which the Company distributed to its shareholders by way of a dividend. The Company also received net proceeds of \$3,853 from the sale of its FNS business and \$12,500 from the disposition of its investment in Sportsline.com, Inc. The Company utilized \$24,273 to repurchase 2,000 shares of treasury stock. Also, in 2001, the Company received \$6,084 from the exercise of 1,043 stock options compared with \$402 in 2000 from the exercise of 192 stock options.

On January 2, 2002, the Company announced that it would acquire the Securities Pricing Service of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Incorporated. The consideration was \$48,000 in cash. The acquisition closed on January 31, 2002. The consideration was paid from the existing cash resources of the Company. In 2001, the Company entered into an unsecured credit facility for \$10,000, with KeyBank National Association. During 2001, there were no borrowings associated with this credit facility and at December 31, 2001, there was no outstanding balance. The credit facility consists of a \$10,000 line of credit that matures on May 1, 2002. Borrowings under this agreement bear interest at Prime or LIBOR plus 2%, at the Company's discretion. The Company entered into this short-term line of credit to facilitate financial flexibility with respect to potential acquisitions. To date, all acquisitions have been funded out of the Company's operating funds. The Company does not expect to utilize this credit facility prior to its expiration date; however, it does expect to renew the facility.

Management believes that the cash generated by operating activities, together with its existing cash and financing arrangement will be sufficient to meet the short-and long-term needs of the Company.

Income Taxes

The Company recognizes future tax benefits or expenses attributable to its temporary differences, net operating loss carry forwards and tax credit carry forwards. Recognition of deferred tax assets is subject to the Company's determination that realization is more likely than not. Based on taxable income projections, management believes that the majority of the recorded deferred tax assets will be realized.

Related Parties Transactions

The Company and Pearson are parties to a management services agreement that renews annually. This agreement governs the provision of these services effective as of February 29, 2000.

Pursuant to the agreement, Pearson provides certain services to the Company and the Company provides certain services to Pearson. The services provided by Pearson to the Company afford the Company administrative convenience and the Company believes they are more favorable to it than if it had negotiated similar arrangements with non-affiliated third parties. The services include administering the 401(k) and employee health benefit plans, insurance, billing, accounts payable, accounts receivable, computer and accounting system support, financial accounting, tax and payroll services related to certain subsidiaries of the Company, primarily in England. The services provided by the Company to Pearson include editorial, information technology and property services. A majority of the charges to and from Pearson and its affiliates are at cost. Certain of the Company's directors are employees of Pearson. The independent committee of the Company's board of directors, which consists of three directors, none of whom are employees of Pearson, approved this agreement on behalf of the Company. There was no material effect on the financial condition or results of operations of the Company associated with the signing of this agreement. If Pearson's services to the Company were to be terminated the Company would be required to seek equivalent services in the open market, at potentially increased costs. In addition, the Company would lose the efficiencies of working in concert with Pearson, and would bear the entire burden of administering such services, resulting in an increased demand on the Company's administrative resources.

In 2001, Pearson's Financial Times Group entered into a trademark license agreement with the Company authorizing the Company to use the "FT" and "Financial Times" trademarks and logos in its business. The license grants the Company the right to use the FT and Financial Times brands for a five-year period for one British Pound with an automatic renewal thereafter, unless terminated. The license is subject to quality control standards, restrictions on sublicensing the trademarks to third parties and certain other restrictions. The independent committee of the Company's board of directors approved this agreement on behalf of the Company.

On March 26, 2001, the Company purchased used equipment in the form of servers for an aggregate of \$97 from FT.com, a wholly owned subsidiary of Pearson. The purchase price was at or better than discounts offered elsewhere for comparable equipment and the purchase was approved by the independent committee of our board of directors on behalf of the Company.

Any amounts payable or receivable to and from Pearson are classified as an affiliate transaction on the balance sheet. For the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, the Company incurred net (income)/expense of \$1,749, (\$3,508), and \$588 for these services provided to Pearson and received from Pearson. In 2000, the Company had an arrangement with a Pearson affiliate, Financial Times Electronic Publishing ("FTEP"), for FTEP's use of certain production equipment. In 2000, the Company invoiced FTEP \$4,465 for this service. The Company recorded this transaction as a reduction to costs. This service was not in effect for the years ended December 31, 1999 and 2001.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company's discussion and analysis of its financial condition and results of operations are based upon the Company's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. For a detailed discussion on the application of these and other accounting policies, see Note 1 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, the Company evaluates its estimates, including those related to revenue and bad debts, goodwill and intangible assets, income taxes and contingencies and commitments. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

The Company believes the following critical accounting policies affect its more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements:

Revenue Recognition

Revenues are recognized over contractual periods as services are performed. Amounts recognized as revenue are determined based upon contractually agreed upon fee schedules with the Company's customers. The Company accounts for subscription revenues received in advance of service being performed by deferring such amounts until the related services are performed. From time to time, the Company is required to adjust revenue associated with incorrect billings and data accessed inadvertently by customers. The Company maintains a reserve for these adjustments based upon historical experience and believes that the reserve established as of December 31, 2001 is adequate.

Goodwill

Goodwill is recorded in connection with business acquisitions and is amortized on a straight-line basis over an estimated benefit

period of ten and twenty years. Goodwill represents the excess purchase price over the fair value of identifiable net assets at the acquisition date. As a result of Financial Accounting Standard No. 142, "Goodwill and other Intangible Assets", the Company will cease recording amortization expense associated with its acquired goodwill.

The Company reviews goodwill for impairment whenever changes in business circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the assets may not be fully recoverable or that the useful lives of these assets are no longer appropriate. Each impairment test is based on a comparison of the undiscounted cash flows to the recorded value of the asset. If an impairment is indicated, the asset is written down to its estimated fair value on a discounted cash flow basis.

Income Taxes

Income tax assets and liabilities are determined by taxable jurisdiction. The Company does not provide for taxes on undistributed earnings of its foreign subsidiaries. It is the Company's intention to reinvest undistributed earnings of the Company's foreign subsidiaries and thereby indefinitely postpone their remittance. Accordingly, no provision has been made for foreign withholding taxes or United States income taxes which may become payable if undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries are paid as dividends to the Company.

Throughout the year the Company determines its periodic income tax expense based upon the current period income and the estimated annual effective tax rate for the Company. The rate is revised, if necessary, as of the end of each successive interim period during the fiscal year to the Company's best current estimate of its annual effective tax rate.

Commitment and Contingencies

The Company has no outstanding debt. The Company meets its existing working capital and capital expenditures needs from existing cash flow.

In 2001, the Company entered into an unsecured credit facility for \$10,000, with KeyBank National Association. During 2001, there were no borrowings associated with this credit facility and at December 31, 2001, there was no outstanding balance. The credit facility consists of a \$10,000 line of credit that matures on May 1, 2002. The Company intends to renew the facility. Borrowings under this agreement bear interest at Prime or LIBOR plus 2%, at the Company's discretion.

The Company has obligations under non-cancelable operating leases for real estate, equipment and distribution agreements for satellite and cable space and FM radio channels. Certain of the leases include renewal options and escalation clauses. Real estate leases are for the Company's corporate headquarters, sales offices, and data centers. Approximate annual future commitments under

non-cancelable operating leases with lease terms in excess of one year are as follows (in thousands):

	Real Estate and Equipment	Distribution Agreements
2002	\$10,305	\$1,073
2003	8,966	667
2004	8,188	379
2005	7,677	267
2006	6,733	267
Thereafter	29,572	—
Total minimum lease payments	\$71,441	\$2,653

The Company believes that no event beyond failure to pay the lease obligations would jeopardize the Company's operations.

Inflation

Although management believes that inflation has not had a material effect on the results of its operations during the past three years, there can be no assurance that the Company's results of operations will not be affected by inflation in the future.

Seasonality

The Company has not experienced any material seasonal fluctuations in its business. However, financial information market demand is largely dependent upon activity levels in the securities markets. In the event that the U.S. financial markets were to suffer a prolonged period of investor inactivity in trading securities, the Company's business could be adversely affected. The degree of such consequences is uncertain. Exposures in this area are somewhat mitigated by the Company's service offerings in non-U.S. markets.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting for Business Combinations and Goodwill and Intangible Assets

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB"), issued Financial Accounting Standard No. 141, "Business Combinations" ("FAS 141") and Financial Accounting Standard No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("FAS 142"). These statements amend the accounting and reporting standards for business combinations, goodwill and certain other intangible assets. FAS 141 is effective for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. FAS 142 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. The Company has adopted FAS 141 beginning July 1, 2001 and will adopt FAS 142 on January 1, 2002. No material changes to the carrying values of goodwill and other intangible assets as a result of the adoption of FAS 142 are expected to be made. Additionally, as a result of the adoption of FAS 142 the Company will cease recording amortization expense associated with its acquired goodwill. During 2001 this amortization was \$37,535.

Asset Retirement Obligations

In August 2001, FASB issued Financial Accounting Standard No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" ("FAS 143"), which addresses financial accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated asset retirement costs. FAS No. 143 is required to be adopted for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002. Management does not expect the adoption of this standard to have any impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets

In October 2001, FASB issued Financial Accounting Standard No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" ("FAS 144"). FAS 144 supersedes FASB Statement No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long Lived Assets to Be Disposed of." FAS 144 applies to all long-lived assets (including discontinued operations) and consequently amends Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 30, "Reporting Results of Operations – Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business." FAS 144 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001, and will thus be adopted by the Company, as required, on January 1, 2002. Management does not believe that the adoption of FAS 144 will have any impact on its financial position and results of operations.

Forward-Looking Statements

From time to time, including in this filing, the Company may publish forward-looking statements relating to such matters as anticipated financial performance, business prospects, critical accounting policies, technological developments, new products, research, and development activities and similar matters. The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a safe harbor for forward-looking statements. The Company notes that a variety of factors could cause the Company's actual results and experience to differ materially from the anticipated results, or other expectations expressed in the Company's forward-looking statements. The risks and uncertainties that may affect the operations, performance, development, and results of the Company's business include the following:

- The presence of competitors with greater financial resources and their strategic response to the Company's services and products.
- Changes in technology, which could affect the competitiveness of the Company's products and services.
- A decline in activity levels in the securities markets, which could lower demand for the Company's services.
- Consolidation of financial services. This consolidation has two forms: consolidations within an industry (such as banking) and across industries (such as consolidations of insurance, banking and brokerage companies). Such consolidations could lower demand for the Company's products and services.
- Prolonged outage at one of Company's data centers. While the Company employs high reliability technology at its data centers,

a prolonged outage at one of its data centers could have a material impact on revenues.

- The acceptance of the Internet as a reliable real-time distribution platform by institutional customers.
- The ability of the Company to broaden its subscriber base by adding more individual investors outside of the Company's traditional "active-trader" market.
- The potential obsolescence of the Company's services due to the introduction of new technologies.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

A portion of the Company's business is conducted outside the United States through its foreign subsidiaries and branches. The Company has foreign currency exposure related to its operations in international markets where it transacts business in foreign currencies and accordingly the Company is subject to exposure from adverse movements in foreign currency exchange rates. For example, as discussed above, the Company's growth in 2001 was adversely affected by the strength of the US dollar over the UK pound. The Company's foreign subsidiaries maintain their accounting records in their local currencies. Consequently, changes in currency exchange rates may impact the translation of foreign statements of operations into U.S. dollars, which may in turn affect the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

The Company currently invests excess cash balances in money market accounts. These accounts are largely invested in U.S. Government obligations and investment grade commercial paper; accordingly, the Company is exposed to market risk related to changes in interest rates. The Company believes that the effect, if any, of reasonable near-term changes in interest rates on the Company's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows will not be material.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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Report of Independent Accountants

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Interactive Data Corporation:

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Interactive Data Corporation and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the accompanying index presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements and schedule in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and schedule are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Boston, Massachusetts

February 4, 2002

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income

(In thousands, except per share data)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Service Revenues	\$340,002	\$ 314,138	\$188,956
Costs and expenses			
Cost of services	103,618	105,524	55,031
Selling, general and administrative	122,066	116,091	77,743
Depreciation	13,139	12,671	6,681
Amortization	75,526	82,943	31,897
Total costs and expenses	314,349	317,229	171,352
Income (loss) from operations	25,653	(3,091)	17,604
Equity in loss from MarketWatch.com, Inc.	—	(67,229)	—
Other than temporary loss in MarketWatch.com, Inc.	—	(141,844)	—
Other income (expense), net	2,882	1,170	241
Income (loss) before income taxes	28,535	(210,994)	17,845
Income tax expense (benefit)	24,223	(67,522)	11,648
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,312	\$(143,472)	\$ 6,197
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(1,779)	(6,400)	(1,051)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 2,533	\$(149,872)	\$ 5,146
Weighted average shares:			
Basic	90,844	85,560	56,424
Diluted	92,510	85,560	56,424
Net income (loss) per share:			
Basic	\$ 0.05	\$ (1.68)	\$ 0.11
Diluted	\$ 0.05	\$ (1.68)	\$ 0.11

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In thousands, except per share data)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2001	2000
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$118,522	\$ 38,652
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$4,293 at 2001 and \$3,819 at 2000	46,792	50,125
Receivable from affiliate	7	1,403
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	3,152	3,676
Investments	—	39,388
Deferred income taxes	13,207	12,749
Total current assets	181,680	145,993
Property and equipment, net	38,431	37,188
Goodwill, net of accumulated amortization of \$127,189 at 2001 and \$90,629 at 2000	353,748	395,696
Other intangible assets, net	121,040	159,515
Other assets	3,084	3,698
Total assets	\$697,983	\$ 742,090
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable, trade	\$ 11,814	\$ 13,364
Accrued liabilities	50,684	48,318
Payables to affiliates	5,065	2,004
Income taxes payable	13,578	12,309
Deferred revenue	24,477	26,659
Total current liabilities	105,618	102,654
Deferred tax liabilities	8,209	13,425
Other liabilities	1,489	3,499
Total Liabilities	115,316	119,578
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)		
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred Stock	—	—
Common stock \$0.01 par value		
Authorized: 200,000,000 shares; 92,245,419 issued and 90,245,419 outstanding at December 31, 2001 and 91,202,428 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2000	922	912
Additional paid-in capital	771,084	789,199
Treasury Stock, at cost, 2,000 and 0 Shares, at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively	(24,273)	—
Accumulated deficit	(155,131)	(159,443)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(9,935)	(8,156)
Total Stockholders' Equity	582,667	622,512
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$697,983	\$ 742,090

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,312	\$(143,472)	\$ 6,197
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	88,665	95,614	38,578
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	2,682	499	—
Equity in loss from MarketWatch.com, Inc.	—	67,229	—
Other than temporary loss from investment in MarketWatch.com, Inc.	—	141,844	—
Deferred income taxes	(7,928)	(83,618)	(3,350)
Other non-cash items, net	267	113	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net:			
Accounts receivable and due from affiliates	4,943	(5,731)	(6,923)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	1,355	1,209	1,960
Accounts and taxes payable and due to affiliates	628	(6,362)	556
Other current liabilities and accrued expenses	789	(322)	4,553
Deferred revenue	(1,901)	(2,053)	(2,261)
Net cash provided by operating activities	93,812	64,950	39,310
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities:			
Purchase of fixed assets	(12,609)	(15,699)	(7,920)
Cash acquired through merger	—	48,402	—
Investment in MarketWatch.com, Inc.	—	(43,000)	—
Acquisition of businesses	—	(14,766)	(149,078)
Net proceeds from sales of investments and business	43,224	—	—
Other investing activities	719	—	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	31,334	(25,063)	(156,998)
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities:			
Receipt of payment from affiliate	—	19,224	—
Payment of promissory note to affiliate	—	(20,000)	—
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	6,084	402	—
Contribution (distribution) of capital from (to) parent	—	(10,764)	114,071
Purchase of treasury stock	(24,273)	—	—
Distribution of dividends	(26,871)	—	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(45,060)	(11,138)	114,071
Effect of exchange on cash	(216)	(2,105)	588
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	79,870	26,644	(3,029)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	38,652	12,008	15,037
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$118,522	\$ 38,652	\$ 12,008
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Cash paid for taxes	\$ (29,007)	\$ (9,489)	\$ (13,217)
Cash (paid) received for interest	\$ 3,050	\$ (1,591)	\$ (1,138)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

(In thousands)	Common Stock Number of Shares	Par Value	Treasury Stock Number of Shares	Treasury Stock Costs	Additional Paid in Capital	Parent's Investment	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance, December 31, 1998	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 244,609	\$ (705)	\$ (22,168)	\$ 221,736
Investment by Parent	—	—	—	—	—	114,071	—	—	114,071
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,051)	—	(1,051)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,197	6,197
Balance, December 31, 1999	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 358,680	\$(1,756)	\$ (15,971)	\$ 340,953
Distribution to Parent	—	—	—	—	—	(7,764)	—	—	(7,764)
Reorganization (Note 3)	56,424	564	—	—	350,352	(350,916)	—	—	—
Issuance of shares associated with merger (Note 3)	34,586	346	—	—	437,948	—	—	—	438,294
Exercise of stock options	192	2	—	—	400	—	—	—	402
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	—	—	—	—	499	—	—	—	499
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(6,400)	—	(6,400)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(143,472)	(143,472)
Balance, December 31, 2000	91,202	\$912	—	\$ —	\$789,199	\$ —	\$(8,156)	\$(159,443)	\$ 622,512
Distribution of dividend	—	—	—	—	(26,871)	—	—	—	(26,871)
Exercise of stock options	1,043	10	—	—	6,074	—	—	—	6,084
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	—	—	—	—	2,682	—	—	—	2,682
Purchase of treasury stock	—	—	2,000	(24,273)	—	—	—	—	(24,273)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,779)	—	(1,779)
Net Income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,312	4,312
Balance, December 31, 2001	92,245	\$922	2,000	\$(24,273)	\$771,084	\$ —	\$(9,935)	\$(155,131)	\$ 582,667

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Business

Interactive Data Corporation (the "Company") is a leading global provider of financial and business information to individual and institutional investors. The Company supplies time sensitive pricing, dividend, corporate action and descriptive information for more than 3.5 million securities traded around the world, including hard-to-value fixed income instruments. The cores of the business are its extensive database expertise and technology resources.

The Company delivers real-time, end-of-day and historically archived data to customers through a variety of products featuring Internet, dedicated line, satellite and dial-up protocols. Through a broad range of partnerships, the Company provides links to most of the world's best-known financial service and software companies for trading, analysis, portfolio management and valuation.

On February 29, 2000, Data Broadcasting Corporation completed a merger ("the Merger") with Interactive Data Corporation (now known as FT Interactive Data Corporation), a wholly owned subsidiary of Pearson Longman, Inc. ("Pearson Longman"). Pearson Longman, through a series of other entities, is wholly owned by Pearson plc ("Pearson"). Upon the Merger, the Company issued 56,424 shares of its common stock to Pearson Longman that resulted in the ownership by Pearson Longman of approximately 60% of the Company. (Interactive Data Corporation prior to the Merger is referred to herein as FT Interactive Data Corporation which continues to be the Company's major institutional services subsidiary.) The Merger was accounted for as a reverse merger as discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements. The shares of the Company were subsequently transferred to Pearson DBC Holdings, Inc., another wholly owned subsidiary of Pearson Longman.

At the Annual Meeting of the Company held on June 15, 2001, holders of a majority of the Company's common stock approved a proposal to amend the Certificate of Incorporation to change the Company's name from Data Broadcasting Corporation to Interactive Data Corporation. The Corporation's common stock is traded on The Nasdaq National Market and effective as of June 20, 2001, it trades under the trading symbol: IDCO.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the results of the Company and all majority-owned subsidiaries. All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Reclassifications

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on the Company's results of operations.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less. At December 31, 2001, the Company had \$94,911 held as cash equivalents.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amount of cash, cash equivalents, trade receivables and trade payables approximates their fair value because of the short maturity of these investments.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues are recognized over contractual periods as services are performed. The Company accounts for subscription revenues received in advance of providing services by deferring such amounts until the related services are performed.

Accounts Receivable, Concentration of Credit Risk and Uncertainties

The Company is subject to credit risk through trade receivables. Credit risk with respect to trade receivables is mitigated by the diversification of the Company's operations, as well as its large client base and its geographical dispersion. No single customer accounts for more than 10% of revenues or more than 10% of accounts receivable for any period presented. Ongoing credit evaluations of customers' financial condition are performed and collateral is not required. The Company maintains reserves for potential credit losses and such losses, in the aggregate, have not exceeded management's expectations.

In addition, the Company has temporary cash investments. At December 31, 2001 approximately \$94,911 of cash equivalents were deposited in money market accounts. These accounts are largely invested in U.S. Government obligations and investment grade commercial paper, thereby limiting credit risk. At December 31, 2001, the Company believes that it had no significant concentrations of credit risk.

Income Taxes

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes," deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial reporting and the tax basis of assets and liabilities and are measured by applying enacted tax rates and laws to taxable years in which such differences are expected to reverse. The Company's practice is to provide currently for taxes that will be payable upon remittance of foreign earnings of subsidiaries and affiliates to the extent that such earnings are not considered to be reinvested indefinitely. The Company's practice is to permanently reinvest the unremitted earnings of its subsidiaries, and accordingly no taxes have been provided for these amounts.

Goodwill

Goodwill of \$267,786 and \$216,221 at December 31, 2001 was recorded in connection with business acquisitions and is being amortized on a straight-line basis over ten and twenty years, respectively. Goodwill represents the excess purchase price over the fair value of identifiable net assets at the acquisition date.

Other Intangible Assets

Other intangible assets include securities databases, computer software, covenants not to compete, customer lists, and work forces arising principally from acquisitions. Such intangibles are valued on the acquisition dates based on a combination of replacement cost and comparable purchase methodologies by a third party appraiser and are amortized over periods ranging from two to fourteen years. The carrying amount of these balances is evaluated periodically in relation to the operating performance and estimated undiscounted future cash flows of the underlying assets. Adjustments are made if the sum of expected future net cash flows is less than book value.

Property and Equipment

Fixed assets are recorded at cost. Equipment is depreciated using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life of three to eight years. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the terms of the respective leases or useful lives, whichever is shorter. Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Retirements, sales and disposals of assets are recorded by removing the cost and accumulated depreciation from the asset and accumulated depreciation accounts.

Software Development Costs

The Company capitalizes certain costs incurred to produce certain software used by subscribers to access, manage and analyze information in the Company's databases. Such costs, including coding, testing and product quality assurance, are capitalized once technological feasibility has been established. Amortization is computed on a case-by-case basis over the estimated economic life of the software, which ranges from three to five years. In 2001, such amortization amounted to approximately \$584. At December 31, 2001, the remaining book value of the software was \$3,591.

The Company capitalizes certain costs incurred in connection with the development of internal use software. These costs are capitalized in accordance with Statement of Position 98-1, "Accounting for Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use". The Company capitalized approximately \$1,712 during the year ended December 31, 2001 primarily related to the purchase and development of new computer systems. In 2001, amortization expense associated with this software was \$477.

Translation of Foreign Currencies

The functional currency of certain businesses within the consolidated financial statements is the local currency. Assets and liabilities of foreign companies are translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date; income and expense items and cash flows are translated at average exchange rates for the period. Cumulative net translation adjustments are included in stockholder's equity as other comprehensive income. Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions, not significant in amount, are included in the results of operations as other income (expense).

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the extensive use of management's estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the consolidated financial statement date. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Research and Development Costs

Expenditures for research and development are expensed as incurred. The Company expensed approximately \$2,327, \$2,675 and \$0, in research and development costs during the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively, primarily related to the development of new services.

Advertising Costs

Advertising expenditures consists of print media, radio, television, direct marketing and trade shows. All advertising expenses are charged to income during the period incurred and totaled \$4,484, \$6,825 and \$991 for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company follows Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" ("APB No. 25") in accounting for its employee stock options, rather than the fair value method of accounting provided under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS No. 123"). Under APB No. 25, the Company does not recognize compensation expense on stock options granted to employees because the exercise price of each option is equal to the market price of the underlying stock on the date of the grant.

Earnings per Share

The Company calculates its earnings per share in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards No. 128, "Earnings per Share". Below is a reconciliation of the weighted average shares outstanding (in thousands) between the basic and diluted calculations for each period.

	2001	2000	1999
Basic shares	90,844	85,560	56,424
Stock options and warrants	1,666	—	—
Diluted shares	92,510	85,560	56,424

Due to the net loss in 2000, the effect of the options would have been anti-dilutive and therefore such options were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share. Prior to 2000, there were no options outstanding, as discussed in Note 11.

Long-lived Assets

The Company evaluates the recoverability of its long-lived assets in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed of" ("SFAS 121"). SFAS 121 requires recognition of impairment of long-lived assets in the event the net book value of such assets exceeds the future undiscounted cash flows attributable to such assets.

The Company reviews long-lived assets, including goodwill, for impairment whenever events or changes in business circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be fully recoverable or that the useful lives of these assets are no longer appropriate. Each impairment test is based on a comparison of the undiscounted cash flows to the recorded value of the asset. If an impairment is indicated, the asset is written down to its estimated fair value on a discounted cash flow basis.

2. New Accounting PronouncementsAccounting for Business Combinations and Goodwill and Intangible Assets

In June 2001, FASB issued Financial Accounting Standard No. 141, "Business Combinations" ("FAS 141") and Financial Accounting Standard No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("FAS 142"). These statements amend the accounting and reporting standards for business combinations, goodwill and certain other intangible assets. FAS 141 is effective for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. FAS 142 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. The Company will implement these pronouncements in its financial statements on their respective effective dates. No material changes to the carrying values of goodwill and other intangible assets as a result of the adoption of FAS 142 are expected to be made.

Asset Retirement Obligations

In August 2001, FASB issued Financial Accounting Standard No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" ("FAS 143"), which addresses financial accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated asset retirement costs. FAS No. 143 is required to be adopted for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002. Management does not expect the adoption of this standard to have any impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets

In October 2001, FASB issued Financial Accounting Standard No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" ("FAS 144"). FAS 144 supersedes FASB Statement No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long Lived Assets to Be Disposed of." FAS 144 applies to all long-lived assets (including discontinued operations) and consequently amends Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 30 ("APB 30"), "Reporting Results of Operations — Reporting the Effects of

Disposal of a Segment of a Business." FAS 144 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001, and will thus be adopted by the Company, as required, on January 1, 2002. Management does not believe that the adoption of FAS 144 will have any impact on its financial position and results of operations.

3. Merger of Data Broadcasting Corporation and Interactive Data Corporation

On February 29, 2000, Data Broadcasting Corporation completed the Merger with Interactive Data Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Pearson Longman. Pearson Longman, through a series of other entities, is wholly owned by Pearson. Upon the Merger, the Company issued 56,424 shares of its common stock to Pearson Longman that resulted in the ownership by Pearson Longman of approximately 60% of the Company. (Interactive Data Corporation prior to the Merger is referred to herein as FT Interactive Data Corporation which continues to be the Company's major institutional services subsidiary.)

The Merger has been accounted for as a reverse acquisition. Accordingly, the historical financial statements of FT Interactive Data Corporation are the historical financial statements of the Company.

The Merger was accounted for as follows:

Assets acquired

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 48,402
Accounts receivable	12,457
Fixed assets	16,863
Other assets	4,475
Goodwill	205,516
Investment in MarketWatch.com, Inc.	192,960
Other intangibles assets:	
Customer Lists	72,300
Workforce	4,400
Technology	8,000
	<u>565,373</u>

Liabilities assumed

Accounts payable and accrued expenses	22,956
Deferred revenue	12,846
Other liabilities	2,387
Deferred tax liabilities	77,537
Accrued professional costs	2,300
Accrued acquisition costs	9,053
	<u>127,079</u>
Total Purchase Price	<u>\$438,294</u>

Goodwill is being amortized over ten years. Intangible assets are being amortized between two and eleven years. Accrued professional costs include investment banking, accounting and legal services. As of December 31, 2000, all accrued professional costs have been paid. Accrued acquisition costs include severance, relocation and lease termination costs. As of December 31, 2001, accrued acquisition costs remaining were \$2,663. An additional \$3,000 of acquisition costs were funded by Pearson and treated as additional goodwill and a capital contribution.

Accrued acquisition costs are comprised of the following:

	Employee Severance	Lease Terminations	Other	Total
Original Amount	\$6,613	\$1,591	\$884	\$9,088
2000 payments/adjustments	3,778	6	549	4,333
Balance, December 31, 2000	2,835	1,585	335	4,755
2001 payments/adjustments	1,245	702	145	2,092
Balance, December 31, 2001	\$1,590	\$ 883	\$190	\$2,663

The following unaudited pro forma financial information reflects the Merger, the transaction discussed in Note 4, the acquisition discussed in Note 5 and the sale discussed in Note 6 as if they occurred on January 1, 1999:

	Pro Forma Results for Years Ended December 31,	
	2000	1999
Revenue	\$326,438	\$311,258
Net loss	\$ (20,608)	\$ (72,864)
Net loss per share	\$ (.23)	\$ (.80)

4. Investment in MarketWatch.com, Inc.

In connection with the transaction described in Note 3, the Company's investment in MarketWatch.com, Inc. ("MarketWatch") was written up to its fair value on February 29, 2000 of \$192,960. This amount exceeded the Company's share of the underlying equity of MarketWatch on that date by \$148,686. This excess was being amortized over three years.

On December 27, 2000, the Company entered into an agreement with an affiliate of Pearson to sell its 34.4% ownership in MarketWatch for \$26,888. As a result of this sale, the Company recorded an other than temporary loss of \$141,844 in 2000 in connection with this transaction. The balance sheet at December 31, 2000 included an investment in MarketWatch of \$26,888, which represented the related proceeds received in January 2001.

On January 16, 2001, the Company paid a special dividend of \$26,871 to shareholders of record on January 8, 2001. This dividend related to the proceeds received from the sale of the Company's investment in MarketWatch, less \$17 paid in administrative related fees.

The Company purchased news and web advertising from MarketWatch in the amount of \$1,381 and \$143, respectively, for the twelve months ended December 31, 2001. The Company had provided services to MarketWatch including accounting, network operations, web hosting and data feeds, which ended as of March 31, 2001. The Company charged MarketWatch \$112 for such services for the twelve months ended December 31, 2001; these amounts were recorded as reductions of the gross expenses incurred by the Company.

5. Acquisitions

On July 29, 1999, FT Interactive Data acquired 100% of the outstanding capital stock of Muller Data Corporation ("Muller Data") and the assets of MuniView and Valorinform (collectively, the "Acquired Businesses"). The Acquired Businesses were under common control at the time of the acquisition, and primarily engaged in the business of the collection, analysis, marketing and distribution of financial information relating to certain securities. The price paid for the Acquired Businesses was \$149,078 and was funded by a capital contribution from Pearson Longman. In addition, FT Interactive Data incurred acquisition costs of \$2,500, including \$1,100 for the termination of certain employees. As of December 31, 2001, total remaining accrued acquisition costs related to severance are \$266, which are expected to be paid by December 31, 2002.

The acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. Accordingly, the purchase price assigned to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed was based on the fair market value on the acquisition date. The excess of the consideration paid over the estimated fair value of net tangible assets acquired has been recorded as goodwill and other intangible assets. Goodwill is being amortized over a period of ten years and intangibles are being amortized over periods ranging from two to fourteen years. The Company's consolidated financial statements include the results of operations subsequent to the acquisition date.

6. Sale of Business

On January 10, 2001, the Company completed the sale of its wholly owned subsidiary, Federal News Service Inc. ("FNS"), for net cash proceeds of \$3,853. There was no gain or loss recorded as a result of this transaction.

On April 6, 2001, the Company sold its common stock in Sportsline.com, Inc. for \$12,500 in cash consideration. There was no gain or loss recorded as a result of this transaction.

7. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consisted of the following at December 31:

	Useful Life	2001	2000
Computer and communication equipment	3-5 years	\$ 63,080	\$ 59,786
Leasehold improvements	Life of lease	17,428	15,095
Furniture and fixtures	3-8 years	16,084	15,237
Capitalized software	3-5 years	9,393	2,177
		105,985	92,295
Less accumulated depreciation		(67,554)	(55,107)
		\$ 38,431	\$ 37,188

Depreciation expense was \$13,139, \$12,671 and \$6,681 for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

8. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of the following at December 31:

	Useful Life	2001	2000
Non-compete agreements	2-3 1/2 years	\$ 87,898	\$ 87,898
Securities database	3-5 years	10,792	10,792
Computer software	7 years	42,486	42,976
Workforce	9 years	9,382	9,382
Customer lists	2-14 years	140,500	140,500
		291,058	291,548
Less accumulated amortization		(170,018)	(132,033)
		\$ 121,040	\$ 159,515

9. Accrued Liabilities

Accrued expenses consist of the following at December 31:

	2001	2000
Bonus	\$ 7,684	\$ 6,537
Payroll taxes	725	550
Employee related costs	17,232	10,935
Commissions	3,026	2,763
Professional services	2,197	3,746
Acquisition costs	2,929	5,334
Data center costs	1,605	2,368
Property costs	502	2,047
Travel costs	254	447
Royalties	3,334	1,673
Sales taxes	2,080	1,871
Data charges	4,396	4,792
Franchise/property taxes	952	540
Other discontinued operations (Note 13)	867	2,208
Other	2,901	2,507
	\$50,684	\$48,318

10. Credit Arrangements

At December 31, 2000, the Company had an outstanding letter of credit in the amount of \$1,500. This letter of credit was established in connection with the settlement of a class action lawsuit against Check Rite of California, a discontinued operation of the Company. In 2001, final settlement was made and the letter of credit was cancelled. The settlement did not have a material effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

In 2001, the Company entered into an unsecured credit facility for \$10,000, with KeyBank National Association. During 2001, there were no borrowings associated with this credit facility and at December 31, 2001, there was no outstanding balance.

The credit facility consists of a \$10,000 line of credit that matures on May 1, 2002. Borrowings under this agreement bear interest at Prime or LIBOR plus 2%, at the Company's discretion.

The Company entered into the short-term line of credit to ensure financial flexibility with respect to potential acquisitions. To date, all acquisitions have been funded out of the Company's operating funds. The Company does not expect to utilize this credit facility prior to its expiration date; however, it does expect to renew the facility.

11. Stock Based Compensation

In 2000, the Company adopted the 2000 Long Term Incentive Plan (the "2000 Plan"). Under the 2000 Plan, the compensation committee of the board of directors can grant stock-based awards representing up to 20% of the total number of shares of common stock outstanding at the date of grant. The 2000 Plan provides for the discretionary issuance of stock-based awards to directors, officers, and employees of the Company, as well as persons who provide consulting or other services to the Company. The exercise price of options granted employees under the 2000 Plan is determined in the discretion of the Compensation Committee and for 2001 has been equal to the market price at the date of grant. Options expire ten years from the date of grant and generally vest over a three to four year period.

Stock option activity for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 are as follows:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options arising from the reverse merger acquisition	3,010	\$5.32
Granted	950	4.46
Exercised	(192)	2.12
Canceled	(102)	5.64
Outstanding, December 31, 2000	3,666	5.91
Granted	5,273	8.73
Exercised	(1,043)	5.84
Canceled	(207)	7.51
Outstanding, December 31, 2001	7,689	\$7.82
Exercisable, December 31, 2001	2,378	\$6.51

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2001.

Range of option exercise prices:

	Outstanding		Exercisable	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$1.22 to \$2.88 (Avg. life: 1.32 years)	153	\$ 2.45	150	\$ 2.44
\$3.00 to \$5.31 (Avg. life: 6.12 years)	1,334	4.56	868	4.69
\$5.54 to \$9.34 (Avg. life: 8.55 years)	6,127	8.58	1,317	7.93
\$10.25 to \$18.50 (Avg. life: 7.29 years)	75	14.23	43	14.66
	7,689		2,378	

As discussed in Note 1, the Company applies APB Opinion No. 25 in accounting for stock based compensation and, accordingly, no compensation cost has been recognized for its stock options in the consolidated financial statements. The weighted average fair value per share of options granted was \$5.93 for the year ended December 31, 2001.

The following pro forma information presents the Company's net income (loss) and basic and diluted loss per share for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 as if compensation cost had been measured under the fair value method of SFAS No. 123.

	2001	2000
Net income (loss)	\$1,340	\$(144,366)
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.01	\$ (1.69)

The fair value of these options was estimated as of the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	2001	2000
Risk free interest rate	4.25%	6.00%
Expected life (in years)	4.00	4.06
Volatility	90%	109%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%

The effects of applying SFAS 123 in this pro forma disclosure are not indicative of future amounts. Additional awards in future years are anticipated.

12. Stockholders' Equity

In addition to the Company's common stock, the Company may issue up to 5,000 preferred shares, at \$0.01 par value, with terms determined by the board of directors, without any further action by the stockholders of the Company. At December 31, 2001, no such stock has been issued.

13. Discontinued Operations

As of December 31, 2001, the Company had \$867 of accrued expenses associated with the discontinued operations of Check Rite International that was a division of Data Broadcasting Corporation whose operations were discontinued in 1997. These costs pertain to expected settlements associated with ongoing litigation.

14. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company has obligations under non-cancelable operating leases for real estate, equipment and distribution agreements for satellite and cable space and FM radio channels. Certain of the leases include renewal options and escalation clauses. Real estate leases are for the Company's corporate headquarters, sales offices, and data centers. Approximate annual future commitments under non-cancelable operating leases with lease terms in excess of one year are as follows:

	Real Estate and Equipment	Distribution Agreements
2002	\$10,305	\$1,073
2003	8,966	667
2004	8,188	379
2005	7,677	267
2006	6,733	267
Thereafter	29,572	—
Total minimum lease payments	\$71,441	\$2,653

Rental expense was \$9,476, \$11,677, and \$7,448 for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

Derivative Action — Early in 2001, seven lawsuits were filed by various stockholders of the Company against the Company's directors and the Company's majority stockholder. These actions have been consolidated in the Delaware Chancery Court for New Castle County under the caption *In re Data Broadcasting Corporation Derivative Litigation: Consolidated Civil Action No. 18665-NC* (the "Derivative Action"). As is usual in derivative actions, the Company is named as a nominal defendant in the Derivative Action on the theory that the plaintiff stockholders are allegedly suing on its behalf and for its benefit.

The Derivative Action challenges the Company's January 2001 sale of its 34.4% interest in MarketWatch to Pearson, the parent company of the Company's majority stockholder, as having been consummated at an allegedly inadequate price due to the supposedly undue influence of Pearson as the Company's majority stockholder. Plaintiffs seek to have Pearson and the Company's directors "account to the Company" for damages that the Company allegedly sustained by reason of an unduly low sale price.

The Company's directors have answered the consolidated complaint, and discovery has just commenced. The Company expects to contest the allegations against it and its directors vigorously.

Heartland Litigation — On January 14, 2002, two stockholders (the "Nagels") of two municipal bond mutual funds (the "Heartland High Yield Funds") sponsored by The Heartland Group, Inc. filed suit against those funds, their corporate sponsors, their advisors, and their independent auditors. The complaint, which is pending in Federal court in the Eastern District of Wisconsin under the caption *Robert L. Nagel, et al. v. The Heartland Group, Inc., et al. (E.D. Wis. Civil Action No. 01-C-1004)*, closely tracks a consolidated class action complaint that reflects the fraud, misrepresentation, and negligence claims of 21 individual stockholders against the same defendants. Unlike the consolidated class action complaint, however, the Nagels have also named the Company as an additional defendant in their separate action. The claim against the Company is that it allegedly was negligent, in an unspecified way, in its provision of securities prices to the Heartland High Yield Funds and that its negligence allegedly contributed to a sharp drop, in October 2000, of the net asset values of those funds. The Company intends to contest the viability of being named as an additional defendant without any particularization of its alleged misconduct. If the Company is deemed to have been properly named a defendant in the separate Nagel action, it expects to contest the allegations against it vigorously.

15. Income Taxes

The components of income (loss) before income taxes are as follows for the years ended December 31:

	2001	2000	1999
Domestic	\$14,672	\$(222,107)	\$ 7,836
Foreign	13,863	11,113	10,009
Total	\$28,535	\$(210,994)	\$17,845

Income tax expense (benefits) consists of the following for the years ended December 31:

	2001	2000	1999
Current:			
Federal	\$21,369	\$ 6,292	\$10,652
State	5,780	3,740	2,074
Foreign	5,874	6,705	5,076
	33,023	16,737	17,802
Deferred:			
Federal	(7,600)	(71,391)	(5,146)
State	(765)	(11,940)	(629)
Foreign	(435)	(928)	(379)
	(8,800)	(84,259)	(6,154)
	\$24,223	\$(67,522)	\$11,648

Deferred taxes are recorded for differences between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. The components of the Company's deferred income taxes recognized in the financial statements are as follows at December 31:

	2001	2000
Current deferred tax:		
Accrued expenses	\$ 6,978	\$ 7,307
Depreciation	1,913	1,477
Other	3,079	1,040
Sale of Business	—	(744)
Accounts Receivable Allowance	1,237	2,218
Write off of Investments	—	1,451
	13,207	12,749
Long term deferred tax:		
Other intangible assets	5,378	5,715
Non compete agreements	24,302	22,207
Net operating loss carryforwards	4,191	7,962
Customer Lists	(42,080)	(49,309)
Sale of business	6,477	6,477
	(1,732)	(6,948)
Valuation allowance	(6,477)	(6,477)
	(8,209)	(13,425)
Total	\$ 4,998	\$ (676)

The long term deferred tax asset of \$6,477 was recorded concurrently with the sale of MarketWatch (see Note 4). The realization of this tax asset is not within the control of the Company and as such a full valuation allowance has been provided against this asset. In 2000, as a result of finalizing certain tax returns of Data Broadcasting Corporation for periods prior to the Merger, the Company recorded a deferred tax liability of \$3,126. This adjustment resulted in an increase to goodwill of the same amount. It is expected that the Company's deferred tax assets will be realized from future taxable income.

The Company has \$11,251 of net operating loss carryforwards that were obtained in the acquisition of Data Broadcasting Corporation. The annual usage of these net operating loss carryforwards is limited by IRS regulations and certain state regulations. The Company believes that based upon its forecasts, these net operating loss carryforwards will be fully utilized.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements continued

Income taxes computed using the federal statutory income tax rate differ from the Company's effective tax rate primarily due to the following:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Statutory U.S. federal tax rate	35.0%	(35.0)%	35.0%
State taxes, net of federal tax benefit	5.0	1.1	9.1
Foreign income taxed at different statutory rates	6.0	1.0	9.2
Basis difference in sale of MarketWatch.com, Inc.	—	(3.1)	—
Nondeductible goodwill	38.0	4.0	16.0
Other, net	1.0	—	(4.0)
Effective tax rate	85.0%	(32.0)%	65.3%

16. Retirement Plans

Pearson, Inc. Savings and Investment Plan

The Company's U.S. employees are eligible to participate in a Pearson subsidiary's U.S. 401(k) Plan (the "401(k) Plan"). The 401(k) Plan allows all employees to make contributions of a specified percentage of their compensation, which is subject to a 50% employer match. The 401(k) Plan additionally allows employees to contribute amounts above the specified percentage, which are not subject to any employer match. Contributions made by the Company for the 401(k) plan are determined as a percentage of covered salary and amounted to \$1,590, \$1,633, and \$806 for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

Pearson, Inc. Pension Plan

Pearson Inc., a Pearson U.S. subsidiary, sponsors a defined benefit plan (the "Plan") for Pearson's U.S. employees and the Plan also includes substantially all of the Company's U.S. employees. Pension costs are actuarially determined. The Company funds pension costs attributable to its employees to the extent allowable under IRS regulations. In 2001, the Company froze the benefits associated with this pension plan. There was no gain or loss recorded as a result of the curtailment.

Presented below is certain financial information relating to the Company's participation in the Plan:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2001	2000
Change in benefit obligation:		
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 5,079	\$ 3,737
Service cost	2,108	1,479
Interest cost	415	272
Amendments	(7)	—
Curtailment	(899)	—
Actuarial loss (gain)	(282)	8
Benefits paid	(439)	(417)
	\$ 5,975	\$ 5,079

Change in plan assets:

Fair value of plan assets at beginning of period	\$ 1,865	\$ 1,173
Actual return on plan assets	(243)	121
Employer contribution	1,491	988
Benefits paid	(439)	(417)
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	\$ 2,674	\$ 1,865

Reconciliation of funded status:

Benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 5,975	\$ 5,079
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	2,674	1,865
Funded status at end of period	3,301	3,214
Unrecognized prior service cost	8	316
Unrecognized net actuarial loss	(239)	(1,017)
Accrued pension cost	\$ 3,070	\$ 2,513

Weighted average assumptions:

Discount rate	7.25%	8.00%
Expected return on plan assets	9.00%	9.00%
Rate of compensation increase	4.50%	4.50%

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Components of net periodic benefit cost:			
Service cost	\$ 2,108	\$ 1,479	\$ 1,077
Interest cost	415	272	204
Expected return on plan assets	(160)	(75)	(81)
Amortization of prior service costs	(24)	(24)	(24)
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 2,339	\$ 1,652	\$ 1,176

Foreign Pension Plans

Pearson and its subsidiaries maintain certain pension plans for which certain non-U.S. employees of the Company are eligible to participate. Information relating to the Company's portion of the actuarial value of plan benefits, asset values, and other pension disclosures pertaining to these other Pearson plans are not separately determinable. Pension expense incurred by the Company related to these plans for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 was \$1,870 and \$1,745, respectively. No pension expense was incurred by the Company related to these plans in 1999 due to their over-funded position in 1999.

Certain of the Company's employees participate in Pearson equity based employee benefit plans. For the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, the Company recorded costs of \$797 and \$343, respectively, related to the participation in these plans. In 1999, there was no cost associated with these plans.

17. Related Party Transactions

The Company and Pearson are parties to a management services agreement that renews annually. This agreement governs the provision of services described below effective as of February 29, 2000.

Pursuant to the agreement, Pearson provides certain services to the Company and the Company provides certain services to Pearson. The services provided by Pearson to the Company afford the Company administrative convenience and the Company believes they are more favorable to it than if it had negotiated similar arrangements with non-affiliated third parties. The services include administering the 401(k) and employee health benefit plans, insurance, billing, accounts payable, accounts receivable, computer and accounting system support, financial accounting, tax and payroll services related to certain subsidiaries of the Company, primarily in England. The services provided by the Company to Pearson include editorial, information technology and property services. A majority of the charges to and from Pearson and its affiliates are at cost. Certain of the Company's directors are employees of Pearson. The independent committee of the Company's board of directors, which consists of three directors, none of whom are employees of Pearson, approved this agreement on behalf of the Company. There was no material effect on the financial condition or results of operations of the Company associated with the signing of this agreement. If Pearson's services to the Company were to be terminated the Company would be required to seek equivalent services in the open market, at potentially increased costs. In addition, the Company would lose the efficiencies of working in concert with Pearson, and would bear the entire burden of administering such services, resulting in an increased demand on the Company's administrative resources.

In 2001, Pearson's Financial Times Group entered into a trademark license agreement with the Company authorizing the Company to use the "FT" and "Financial Times" trademarks and logos in the Company's business. The license grants the Company the right to use the FT and Financial Times brands for a five-year period for one

British Pound with an automatic renewal thereafter, unless terminated. The license is subject to quality control standards, restrictions on sublicensing the trademarks to third parties and certain other restrictions. The independent committee of the Company's board of directors approved the agreement on behalf of the Company.

On March 26, 2001, the Company purchased used equipment in the form of servers for an aggregate of \$97 from FT.com, a wholly owned subsidiary of Pearson. The purchase price was at or better than discounts offered elsewhere for comparable equipment and the purchase was approved by the independent committee of the board of directors on behalf of the Company.

Any amounts payable or receivable due to and from Pearson are classified as an affiliate transaction on the balance sheet. For the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, the Company incurred net (income)/expense of \$1,749, (\$3,508), and \$588 for these services provided to Pearson and received from Pearson. In 2000, the Company had an arrangement with a Pearson affiliate, Financial Times Electronic Publishing ("FTEP"), for the use of certain production equipment. In 2000, the Company invoiced FTEP \$4,465 for this service. The Company recorded this transaction as a reduction to costs. This service was not in effect for the years ended December 31, 1999 and 2001.

18. Segment Information

The Company's reportable segments are as follows:

Institutional Services — delivery of time sensitive pricing, dividend, corporate action, hard-to-value unlisted fixed income instruments, and descriptive information for more than 3.5 million securities traded around the world, and fixed income portfolio analytics to institutional customers.

Retail Investor Services — delivery of real-time financial market information to retail customers.

The Company evaluates its segments on the basis of revenue, operating income and earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, and equity in the loss of MarketWatch ("EBITDA") and capital expenditures. "EBITDA" is defined as net income before net interest expense/income, income taxes, depreciation and amortization expense and equity in losses of MarketWatch. EBITDA is presented because management believes it is a widely accepted indicator of funds generated by the business, although it is not a measure of liquidity or financial performance under generally accepted accounting principles. The Company believes that EBITDA, while providing useful information, should not be considered in isolation or as an alternative to net income or cash flows as determined under generally accepted accounting principles. EBITDA, as presented here, may differ from similarly titled measures reported by other companies due to potential inconsistencies in methods of calculation.

	2001	2000	1999
Revenues			
Institutional	\$294,440	\$269,943	\$188,956
Retail			
eSignal	35,392	27,427	—
Broadcast	10,170	16,768	—
Total	\$340,002	\$314,138	\$188,956

Income (loss) from operations			
Institutional	\$120,413	\$ 97,032	\$ 53,994
Retail	(6,345)	(8,205)	—
Corporate and unallocated(1)	(88,415)	(91,918)	(36,390)
Total	\$ 25,653	\$ (3,091)	\$ 17,604

Identifiable assets			
Institutional	\$441,900	\$457,838	\$452,072
Retail	13,567	36,087	—
Corporate and unallocated	242,516	248,165	—
Total	\$697,983	\$742,090	\$452,702

(1) Corporate and unallocated loss from operations primarily consists of goodwill and intangible amortization. Because the Company's chief operating decision maker does not use this information as a measure of each segment's profit or loss, it has not been allocated to the segments.

The Company's geographic distribution is as follows:

	2001	2000	1999
Revenues			
United States	\$268,094	\$242,000	\$127,366
Foreign	71,908	72,138	61,590
Total	\$340,002	\$314,138	\$188,956

Identifiable assets			
United States	\$587,745	\$635,193	\$329,966
Foreign	110,238	106,897	122,736
Total	\$697,983	\$742,090	\$452,702

EBITDA			
Institutional	\$120,241	\$ 97,973	\$ 60,675
Retail	6,966	3,675	—
Corporate and unallocated	(12,889)	(9,125)	(4,493)
Total	\$114,318	\$ 92,523	\$ 56,182

19. Subsequent Events

On January 31, 2002, FT Interactive Data acquired the Securities Pricing Service from Merrill Lynch for \$48,000 in cash. Additionally, FT Interactive Data and Merrill Lynch entered into a multi-year agreement where FT Interactive Data will provide services to Merrill Lynch.

Quarterly Financial Information (unaudited)

The following table presents selected unaudited financial information for the eight quarters in the period ended December 31, 2001. The results for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of future quarterly results and, accordingly, period-to-period comparisons should not be relied upon as an indication of future performance.

In December 1999, the Securities and Exchange Commission staff released Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101, "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements" ("SAB No. 101"), which provides

guidance on the recognition, presentation and disclosure of revenue in financial statements. SAB 101 was effective in the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2000. SAB 101 was adopted in the fourth quarter of 2000 and had no impact on 2001 results.

The increase in the Company's fourth quarter tax expense, in 2001, was due to a shift in income from the Company's UK business to the Company's US business where the Company's effective tax rate is higher, as well as a settlement of certain prior year tax matters.

(In thousands, except per share data)	Quarters Ended				Year Ended December 31,
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31	2001
Revenue	\$83,775	\$84,439	\$85,287	\$86,501	\$340,002
Total costs and expenses	83,796	80,608	76,372	73,573	314,349
Income (loss) from operations	(21)	3,831	8,915	12,928	25,653
Other income, net	658	791	934	499	2,882
Provision for income taxes	480	3,267	6,011	14,465	24,223
Net income (loss)	157	1,355	3,838	(1,038)	4,312
Net income (loss) per share Basic and Diluted	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.05

(In thousands, except per share data)	Quarters Ended				Year Ended December 31,
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31	2000
Revenue prior to adjustment	\$65,404	\$ 83,896	\$ 85,021	\$ 87,567	\$ 321,888
SAB 101 adjustment	(959)	(2,748)	(2,136)	(1,907)	(7,750)
Adjusted revenue	64,445	81,148	82,885	85,660	314,138
Total costs and expenses prior to adjustment	64,150	87,419	83,496	89,914	324,979
SAB 101 adjustment	(959)	(2,748)	(2,136)	(1,907)	(7,750)
Adjusted expenses	63,191	84,671	81,360	88,007	317,229
Income (loss) from operations	1,254	(3,523)	1,525	(2,347)	(3,091)
Equity in loss from MarketWatch.com, Inc.	(6,382)	(20,018)	(19,376)	(21,453)	(67,229)
Other than temporary loss in MarketWatch.com, Inc.	—	—	—	(141,844)	(141,844)
Other income, net	133	230	228	579	1,170
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	227	(4,478)	(434)	(62,837)	(67,522)
Net loss	(5,222)	(18,833)	(17,189)	(102,228)	(143,472)
Net loss per share Basic & Diluted	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.21)	\$ (0.19)	\$ (1.12)	\$ (1.68)

Schedule VIII – Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

For the Years Ended December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999

(In thousands) Description	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions	Charged to Other Accounts	Write Offs	Balance at End of Period
Allowance for doubtful accounts					
Year Ended December 31, 2001	\$3,819	\$7,700	\$(16)(A)	\$7,210	\$4,293
Year Ended December 31, 2000	4,129	4,094	(63)(A)	4,341	3,819
Year Ended December 31, 1999	1,556	4,318	(2)(A)	1,743	4,129

(A) Currency translation adjustments for foreign entities.

Item 9: Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant

That portion of the Company's definitive Proxy Statement appearing under the captions "Election of Directors-Nominees" and "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" to be filed with the Commission and to be used in connection with its Annual Meeting of Stockholders expected to be held in May 2002 is hereby incorporated by reference.

Executive Officers of the Registrant (as of February 20, 2002)

Name	Age	Office Held with Company
Stuart J. Clark	54	President and Chief Executive Officer
Steven G. Crane	45	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Andrea H. Loew	44	Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary
John L. King	51	Chief Operating Officer of FT Interactive Data
Raymond L. D'Arcy	49	President, Data Delivery Products, FT Interactive Data

STUART J. CLARK has served as president and chief executive officer of the Company and a member of the Company's board of directors since February 29, 2000, and has been employed in the financial information industry since 1968. Prior to his current position with the Company he had been president of Interactive Data Corporation (as it existed prior to the Merger) since 1995. From 1993 to 1995, Mr. Clark was a director of UK-based Financial Times Information, with specific responsibility for the Market Data Division. Prior to 1993, Mr. Clark had led the Market Data Division of Exel Financial Limited, which was acquired by Pearson plc's Financial Times Group in December 1993.

STEVEN G. CRANE has served as executive vice president and chief financial officer of the Company since November 30, 1999. From October 1997 through November 30, 1999, Mr. Crane served as vice president and chief financial officer of Video Services Corporation, a company listed on the American Stock Exchange. From 1996 to 1997, Mr. Crane was the owner of ATE, Inc., a provider of packaging related equipment to international bottling companies. From 1990 to 1995, Mr. Crane was a division CFO for Pepsi-Cola International.

ANDREA H. LOEW has served as vice president, general counsel and corporate secretary of the Company since February 29, 2000. From September 1996 until February 29, 2000, Ms. Loew served as vice president, general counsel and corporate secretary of Interactive Data Corporation (as it existed prior to its Merger). From 1998 until February 29, 2000, Ms. Loew served as vice president and general counsel to Financial Times Asset Management Group. Prior thereto, Ms. Loew was a partner in Eckert, Seamans, Cherin & Mellott, LLC.

JOHN L. KING has served as chief operating officer of FT Interactive Data since April 1999. From 1997 to April 1999, Mr. King served as the managing director/president of Financial Times Group's Exel Financial Ltd. Division. Prior thereto, Mr. King served as vice president, IDSI™ services for Interactive Data Corporation (as it existed prior to the Merger).

RAYMOND L. D'ARCY has served as President of Data Delivery Products for FT Interactive Data since January 2001. From 1999 to 2001, Mr. D'Arcy served as Senior Vice President of Global Sales, Marketing and Customer Support for Interactive Data Corporation (as it existed prior to its Merger), and from 1996 to 1999 as Vice President of North American Sales, Marketing and Customer Support. Prior thereto, Mr. D'Arcy served as FT Interactive Data's Regional Sales Director for Eastern North America for ten years.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

That portion of the Company's definitive Proxy Statement appearing under the caption "Executive Compensation" to be filed with the Commission and to be used in connection with its Annual Meeting of Stockholders expected to be held in May 2002 is hereby incorporated by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

That portion of the Company's definitive Proxy Statement appearing under the caption "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" to be filed with the Commission and to be used in connection with its Annual Meeting of Stockholders expected to be held in May 2002 is hereby incorporated by reference.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

That portion of the Company's definitive Proxy Statement appearing under the caption "Related Party Transactions" to be filed with the Commission and to be used in connection with its Annual Meeting of Stockholders expected to be held in May 2002 is hereby incorporated by reference.

Part IV

Item 14. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules and Reports on Form 8-K

A. The following documents are filed as part of this report:

1. Financial Statements

The financial statements and report of independent accountants required by this item are included in Part II, Item 8. See pages 23 to 44, herein.

2. Financial Statement Schedule

Schedule VIII, Valuation and Qualifying Accounts, is included in Part II, Item 8. See page 46, herein.

3. Exhibits*

The exhibits to this Form 10-K are listed below.

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibits
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of November 14, 1999, among Data Broadcasting Corporation, Pearson Longman, Inc., Detective Merger-Sub, Inc. and Interactive Data Corporation. (Exhibit 99.5.1 to Company's Form 8-K filed on November 22, 1999.)
2.2	Amendment No. 1 to Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of January 10, 2000, among Data Broadcasting Corporation, Pearson Longman, Inc., Detective Merger-Sub, Inc. and Interactive Data Corporation. (Appendix B to Company's Schedule 14A filed on January 11, 2000.)
2.3	Agreement, dated as of December 27, 2000, among Data Broadcasting Corporation and Pearson Overseas Holdings Limited. (Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed on January 23, 2001.)
2.4	Asset Sale and Purchase Agreement, dated as of December 31, 2001, between Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated and FT Interactive Data Corporation as amended. (Exhibit attached). (Portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment.)
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Interactive Data Corporation, as amended. (Exhibit attached).
3.2	Bylaws of Interactive Data Corporation, as amended. (Exhibit 3.2 to Company's Form 8-A filed on June 15, 1992.)
10.1	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of June 25, 1992, between Financial News Network, Inc., on the one hand, and Allan R. Tessler and Alan J. Hirschfield, on the other hand. (Exhibit 28.5 to Company's Form 8-K filed on June 30, 1992.)
10.2	Data Broadcasting Corporation Stock Option Plan, as amended through September 13, 1994. (Exhibit 10.2 to Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, filed on March 28, 2001.)**

10.3	Data Broadcasting Corporation 2000 Long Term Incentive Plan. (Exhibit 10.3 to Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, filed on March 28, 2001.)**
10.4	Letter Agreement, dated November 14, 1999, between Data Broadcasting Corporation and Alan J. Hirschfield. (Exhibit 10.4 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, filed on March 28, 2001.)**
10.5	Letter Agreement, dated November 14, 1999, between Data Broadcasting Corporation and Allan R. Tessler. (Exhibit 10.5 to Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, filed on March 28, 2001.)**
10.6	Trade Mark License Agreement, dated March 7, 2001, between Data Broadcasting Corporation and The Financial Times Limited. (Exhibit 10.7 to Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000)
10.7	Employment Agreement with Steven G. Crane, dated October 15, 1999. (Exhibit 10.13 to Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.)**
10.8	Interactive Data Corporation 2001 Employee Stock Purchase Plan. (Exhibit attached)**
10.9	2001 Amendment to Interactive Data Corporation 2001 Employee Stock Purchase Plan. (Exhibit attached.)**
10.10	Rules of the Interactive Data Corporation UK Savings Related Share Option Plan. (Exhibit attached)**
10.11	Management Services Agreement, dated as of November 29, 2001, between Pearson plc and Interactive Data Corporation. (Exhibit attached)
10.12	The Pearson Reward Plan. (Exhibit attached)**
10.13	The Pearson 1988 Executive Share Option Plan. (Exhibit attached)**
10.14	Rules of the Pearson plc 1992 United States Executive Share Option Plan. (Exhibit attached)**
10.15	The Pearson 1998 Executive Share Option Plan. (Exhibit attached)**
10.16	Pearson plc Annual Bonus Share Matching Plan. (Exhibit attached)**
10.17	Pearson, Inc. Excess Savings and Investment Plan. (Exhibit attached)**
10.18	Pearson, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan. (Exhibit attached.) **
21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant.
23	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.

* Exhibits followed by a parenthetical reference are incorporated by reference herein from the document described therein.

** Management contract or compensation plan or arrangement
A. Reports on Form 8-K
During the quarter ended December 31, 2001, the Company did not file a Current Report on Form 8-K.

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

INTERACTIVE DATA CORPORATION

By: /s/ STUART J. CLARK

Stuart J. Clark
Chief Executive Officer
March 22, 2002

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
<i>Principal Executive Officer:</i>		
<u>/s/ STUART J. CLARK</u> Stuart J. Clark	Chief Executive Officer	March 22, 2002
<i>Principal Financial Officer:</i>		
<u>/s/ STEVEN G. CRANE</u> Steven G. Crane	Chief Financial Officer	March 22, 2002
<i>Directors:</i>		
<u>/s/ STUART J. CLARK</u> Stuart J. Clark	Chief Executive Officer and Director	March 22, 2002
<u>/s/ DONALD P. GREENBERG</u> Donald P. Greenberg	Director	March 22, 2002
<u>/s/ ALAN J. HIRSCHFELD</u> Alan J. Hirschfeld	Director	March 22, 2002
<u>/s/ WILLIAM ETHRIDGE</u> William Ethridge	Director	March 22, 2002
<u>/s/ CARL SPIELVOGEL</u> Carl Spielvogel	Director	March 22, 2002
<u>/s/ JOHN FALLON</u> John Fallon	Director	March 22, 2002
<u>/s/ STEPHEN HILL</u> Stephen Hill	Chairman of the Board	March 22, 2002
<u>/s/ PHILIP J. HOFFMAN</u> Philip J. Hoffman	Director	March 22, 2002
<u>/s/ GILES SPACKMAN</u> Giles Spackman	Director	March 22, 2002
<u>/s/ ALLAN R. TESSLER</u> Allan R. Tessler	Director	March 22, 2002

Board of Directors**Shareholder Information****Stephen Hill ***

Chairman of the Board
Interactive Data Corporation
Chief Executive Officer
Financial Times Group

Stuart J. Clark

President & Chief Executive Officer
Interactive Data Corporation

William T. Ethridge

President
Pearson Education's Higher Education
and Professional Publishing Group

John Fallon

President
Pearson, Inc.

Donald P. Greenberg, PhD.

Professor
Cornell University

Alan J. Hirschfield

Investor/Consultant
J Net Enterprises, Inc.

Phillip J. Hoffman

Executive Vice President and
Director Corporate Finance
Pearson plc.

Giles R. Spackman

Finance Director
Financial Times Group

Carl Spielvogel

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
The United Auto Group, Inc.

Allan R. Tessler + #

Chief Executive Officer
J Net Enterprises, Inc.

* Chairman
Compensation Committee

+ Chairman
Audit Committee

Chairman
Independent Committee

Exchange:

Nasdaq
Trading Symbol: IDCO

Transfer Agent:

American Stock Transfer & Trust Company
New York

Corporate Counsel:

Sullivan & Worcester LLP
Boston

Independent Auditors:

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Boston

Annual Meeting:

Thursday, May 30, 2002, 10:00 AM
Hotel Inter-Continental Barclay New York
111 East 48th Street
New York, NY 10017

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